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BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT HITS HIGH--Canberra, 20 Jan (AFP)--Foreign investment in Australia jumped 35 percent to a record 12,589 million dollars (about 8.81? million w.s.) in 1984/85, the Bureau of Statistics said today. A major contributing factor was record foreign investment in government securities of 2,638 million (about 1,846 million U.S.), almost double the previous record inflow in 1977/78. The bureau said investment income payable abroad rose by 21 percent on the previous year, mainly because of substantial increases in interest payable by enterprises in Australia on borrowings from unrelated investors and through interest paid on government debt. Australian investment abroad also rose sharply by 58 percent to a record 3,224 million (about 2,256 million U.S.) [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT 20 Jan 86 HK]

DEFENSE JOBS FOR WOMEN--Canberra, 20 Jan (AFP)--More than 16,000 positions in the Australian Defence Force have been opened to women, Defence Minister Kim Beazley said today. Mr Beazley said women would not be used in combat or combat-related duties but opportunities in many non-traditional areas such as the electrical and mechanical trades were now open to them on the basis of merit in competition with men. Among the positions which had become available were pilot, navigator and loadmaster in the Royal Australian Air Force Aircrew, he said. Mr. Beazley's announcement follows a review of the Defence Force in relation to the Australian Sex Discrimination Act. There are about 5,000 women already in the Australian Defence Force which totals about 70,000. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0129 GMT 20 Jan 86 HK]

KANAK LIBYA VISIT--The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has called for clarification on remarks reportedly made by Mr Jean Peu, the head of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front [FLNKS] Information Office in Australia. He was quoted in a newspaper as suggesting that elements of the New Caledonian Independence Movement might accept an invitation to visit Libya in order to push the Australian Government into taking action in favor of the struggle. Mr Hayden said that if reported accurately, Mr Peu's remarks were offensive. Last week, the foreign affairs spokesman of the FLNKS, Mr Yann Uregei, said in New Caledonia that he may attend the Libyan conference despite the decision by the main body of the FLNKS not to take part. Mr Hayden said he had instructed his department to speak to Mr Peu expressing his concern. He said that if it was felt that Mr Peu was advocating a cause which seemed likely to lead to a new level of violence in New Caledonia, then the government would act to reconsider its decision to allow a FLNKS Information Office in Australia. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 18 Jan 86 PK]

PRETORIA CRICKET TOUR FUNDING--The South African Government's indirect funding of the rebel Australian Cricket Tour has been criticized by the foreign minister, Mr Hayden. He said an admission by the Pretoria Government that it provided large tax deductions to sponsors of the tour exposed the myth of the nonpolitical nature of sport in South Africa. Sixteen rebel cricketers are just ending their 3-month unofficial tour of the republic. Mr Hayden says the South African Government has probably contributed more than $2 million of public money to the Australian tour. He said there could be little doubt that the Pretoria administration used sport for its own political end. Mr Hayden warned that Australian sportsmen and women who took part in tours to South Africa could destroy their options for further participation in international events. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 23 Jan 86 BK]

OIL PRICE EFFECT ON BUDGET--The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says if the sharp drop in world oil prices continues, the government may be forced to bring in a tough budget this year because of a decline in oil tax revenue. Mr Hawke said that if world oil prices continued to say at $8 to $10 a barrel below what they have been, then the government would lose more than $1,500 million /Australian dollars/ in tax revenue in a full year. But he said the government would not go back on its promise to reduce oil prices if world prices fell. He said the drop could mean about 6 cents a liter for motorists. Petrol prices are about 56 cents a liter in major cities of Australia and dearer in other regions. The federal government has had a policy for about 7 years of keeping local oil prices in line with overseas prices and, while prices were rising, it gained extra revenue in oil taxes. Mr Hawke said any drop in Australian oil prices would come after the next government price adjustment due on 1 March. /Text/ /Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/600

PAPER HAILS LOAN OF PLANES TO PHILIPPINES

BK211132 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 13 Jan 86 p 6

[Editorial: "A Manifestation of ASEAN Solidarity"]

[Text] At a ceremony to present two casa CN-22 [number as published] planes to Philippine Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver at the Villamor Air Base near Manila on Thursday [9 January -- FBIS], Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General L. B. Murdani said that the loan of the two planes reflects Indonesia's desire to promote bilateral relations in the context of ASEAN camaraderie and solidarity.

Indonesia's decision to demonstrate ASEAN solidarity by presenting the two aircraft to the Philippines is appropriate in terms of material and timing considerations. In material terms, the move is suitable because the Indonesian-built planes can be used as transports by the Philippine Armed Forces in its military operations against the communist insurgents. The 2-engine planes can transport 23 to 24 soldiers plus their equipment and can also be used as cargo planes.

The timing of the move is also appropriate because right now the Philippine Armed Forces is staging decisive military operations that will determine whether the country will turn communist or not.

The loan of the two planes, on the one hand, obviously has a limited significance within a larger, broader, and longer series of military operations being launched by our northern neighbor to cope with the communist threat. On the other hand, the loan will have a special significance to the Philippine people and armed forces because it is a manifestation of ASEAN camaraderie and solidarity.

We in Indonesia have long been very concerned by news reports, some of which have probably been exaggerated by Western media--notably the U.S. media--on the growth and strength of communist insurgents in that country. As an ASEAN member, naturally we do not want and are not supposed to meddle in the internal affairs of any other member country. However, we will benefit directly if the Philippines succeeds in ending the communist insurgency in the country because ASEAN's destiny will be greatly affected by the success or failure of that country's efforts to eliminate the communist threat.

Until recently, we have been frustrated because, on the one hand, we are highly concerned by the security situation in the Philippines, while on the other hand, we can do nothing except closely monitor developments in the situation there.

Therefore, Indonesia's decision to lend the two planes is also a manifestation of our concern translated into concrete action.

The loan of the two planes has nothing to do with the 7 February presidential election because that is an internal affair of the Philippine people themselves. We will welcome with a sense of friendship anybody elected by the Philippine people as president and vice president of that country.

The primary reason for the loan of the planes is for the Philippine Armed Forces' military operations, and the Philippine Armed Forces chief, General Fabian Ver, has stressed that the Armed Forces will adopt a fully neutral stand in the upcoming presidential election.

/12929
CSO: 4213/80

MINISTER WANTS WATCH ON MOTIVATION OF RELIGIOUS TEACHING

BK250349 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Manado, 24 January (ANTARA)--Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali has said that religion must be able to motivate people to develop and must not, instead hamper development.

In his written address at the appointment of Salahuddin el Chairy as head of the regional office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of North Sulawesi read out by Governor C.J. Rantung here Friday Minister Syadzali with regard to that called on all officials of the ministry to always be aware of the motivation of all the religious teachings because the task of the Ministry of Religious Affairs does not only deal with religious affairs but also with inter-sectoral development which needs coordination with other parties.

Minister Munawir also asked that officials of the Ministry of Religious Affairs make adjustments for the better implementation of their tasks, conduct integrated control, improve the management of administrative works and carry out educative approaches to all parties.

Salahuddin El Chairy who was formerly the head of the Secretariat Department of the Jakarta regional office of the Minister of Religious Affairs replaced H. Bisryrie Abdul Jalil who will assume a new post as an expert assistant to the minister in Jakarta.

The minister further said that the task of the Ministry of Religious Affairs is holy and therefore needs clean officials.

/12913
CSO: 4200/595

BRIEFS

PRC TRADE GROUP MEETS--The Indonesian Government has welcomed the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the China Council for the promotion of International Trade in Singapore in July last year. Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh said this in Jakarta today after he met with a PRC trade delegation led by Guo Dongpo. He added that the signing of the memorandum of understanding has paved the way for a direct trade link between the two countries, which has thus far proceeded smoothly. During the talks with the PRC trade delegation, the minister discussed various means to promote direct bilateral trade. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK]

HOUSE SPEAKER MEETS AUSTRALIANS--House of Representatives Speaker Amir Makhmud says that the Pancasila state ideology has ensured the Indonesian people's continued unity, integrity, and stability. If Indonesia deviates from the Pancasila state ideology, Australia may be affected. Amir Makhmud made the remarks in Jakarta today when he received a courtesy call from an Australian parliamentary delegation. After the talks between the two sides, it was agreed that bilateral relations should be further strengthened in the future. On the occasion, Amir Makhmud thanked the Australian Government for its recognition of Indonesia's sovereignty over East Timor. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK]

DUTCH CHIEF OF STAFF DEPARTS--The commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, General L.B. Murdani, saw off the chief of staff of the Royal Dutch Defense Forces, Gen Huyser, and party at Sukarno-Hatta International Airport yesterday. The chief of staff of the Royal Dutch Defense Forces was in Indonesia for 10 days as the guest of the Indonesian Armed Forces commander. While in Indonesia, Gen Huyser paid a courtesy call on President Suharto and held talks with the defense and security minister of the Republic of Indonesia, Poniman, and a number of other senior Indonesian officials. In addition, the chief of staff of the Royal Dutch Defense Forces also visited several regions, including Padang, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, and Bali. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK]

DUTCH MINISTER PAYS CALL--Netherlands Justice Minister Korthals Altes this morning paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta. He was accompanied by Indonesian Justice Minister Ismail Saleh and Netherlands Ambassador to Indonesia Frans van Dongen.

No details of the 30-minute talks are available. Netherlands Minister Altes arrived in Jakarta yesterday for an 8-day visit to Indonesia, as a follow-up of talks conducted between the Indonesian Government leaders and Netherlands Minister of Development Cooperation Mrs Schoo last year. During his stay in Indonesia, Netherlands Justice Minister Altes will hold talks with his Indonesian counterpart Ismail Saleh. The visiting Netherlands minister will also hold talks with Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, Education and Culture Minister Fuad Hassan, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and Chairman of the National Planning Board Sumarlin. He will also visit tourist spots in Jawa and Bali. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK]

AUSTRALIAN AIRLINE ROUTE REOPENED--Jakarta, 17 Jan (AFP)--Indonesia's leading private airline company, Merpati Nusantara Airline (MNA), will resume their international flights to Australia next month after a 13 year break, a company spokesman said today. Mr Jubaedi said that the reopening of the Kupang-Darwin route, suspended since 1972 for undisclosed reasons, will be the company's second flight across the border. MNA is operating a regular flight between the West Kalimantan city of Pontianak to Kuching in Sarawak. The new air service, which is scheduled twice a week, will be served by a 44-seat Hawker-Siddeley 748 and its trial flight will be held on January 20, the spokesman said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 17 Jan 86 HK]

FORMER BORDER CROSSERS RESETTLED--Some 907 families, or about 3,868 former border-crossers, fleeing to Papua, New Guinea have been resettled in their own villages scattered in three regencies, namely Jayapura, Merauke, and Jayawijaya. Irian Jaya Governor Izaac Hindom said in Jayapura that the resettlement program was undertaken in stages. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 20 Jan 86 BK]

BORDER CROSSERS NEW HOUSES--Jayapura Regent Bas Youwe inaugurated new housing complexes for 52 families, or 452 former returning border crossers, in Jayapura Regency, on Sunday [19 January - FBIS]. Twenty-five families, or 243 persons, were resettled in Sawiatami Village, while 31 families, or 209 persons, were resettled in Wemby Village in Arso District, 84 km from Jayapura and 40 km from the Indonesian-Papua New Guinea border. Their resettlement was designed to change their mentality and improve their living standards for a better future. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 0600 GMT 20 Jan 86 BK]

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S MEDDLING--Bandung PIKIRAN RAKYAT views as unsympathetic and unacceptable the accusations of Amnesty International that Indonesia's transmigration program is an inhumane act of colonization and oppression. The accusations followed its interference in the issue of Indonesian Communist Party detainees on Buru Island. PIKIRAN RAKYAT believes that the government will be determined to continue the program despite Amnesty International's outcry. [From the press review] [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 21 Jan 86 BK]

VISIT OF AUSTRIAN MINISTER--Jakarta, 24 January (ANTARA)--Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz will visit Indonesia 2-4 February in his capacity as the chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. Gratz, while in Indonesia, will pay a courtesy call on President Suharto and have extensive discussions with Foreign Minister Mikhtar Kusumaatmaja on bilateral as well as international matters, including the problem of refugees, the Kampuchean conflict and the ZOPFAN (zone of peace, freedom and neutrality) concept. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0916 GMT 24 Jan 86 BK] /12913

PRC TO BUY CEMENT--In an effort to upgrade trade with Indonesia, China has signed a contract to purchase 450,000 tons of cement from Indonesia worth US $13.5 million. The contract to purchase the cement was signed in Beijing on 22 January. The Indonesian side was represented by the head of Kadin [Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry] Tony Adris Ardi when the delegation was on a week long visit to China. The general manager of Indonesian Trade and Industry Sukamdani Gitosarjono announced this to newsmen after attending a dinner hosted by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Jakarta yesterday. He said this year Indonesia expects to export around 1 million tons of cement to China and in the long term will be able to sell about 2.5 million tons of cement to China annually. With the signing of the cement purchase contract, Indonesia's direct exports to China have risen from US$40 million to more than US$53 million. The sale of the Indonesian cement to China is balanced by Indonesia's purchase of Chinese coal and cotton valued at US$11 million. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 24 Jan 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4213/84

ROUTE 9 PROGRESS, VEHICLE SPEEDS, FOREIGN AID DESCRIBED

Vientiane VANNASIN [ARTS AND LETTERS] in Lao Jun 85 pp 3, 4

[Article by Aloun: "Incredible Route 9!"]

[Excerpts] I went along [Route 9] for 200 km out of a total of 242 km which runs from Phou Louang Mountain to our Lao territory in the east to the Keng Kabao Port, which is approximately 30 km north of Savan District. Our field trip unit consisted of eight comrades including the driver. Comrade Thongseuy Kotvongsi, chief of the provincial cultural section, led the tour himself. We left Savan on 26 February 1985 heading toward the road of peace and cherishing of the Lao people, the road of great friendship between friendly socialist countries. Lao people of all ages from north to south know the name of this important road very well. In having the opportunity to see it for ourselves and seeing it in newspapers, hearing about it from singing and in various articles and from performing artists who saw it with their own eyes, I am proud of our new regime even though it is young and its ability is limited, because it decided to spend a great deal of money for meaningful activity. It is a challenge to the disaster and the exploitative power of the cruel people who have had designs against us for a long time. The four cars [left] the field and gradually took us to the east at 60-70 km per hour. We passed many kilometers of a teak plantation which had been planted by the masses along the road. There were endless wooded hills. The houses of the people who originally settled here were seen in sections, because this route is being built mostly according to old plans. It is a new site which was cleared for activities. The camp for those who worked on clearing the road and in pipe construction was the wide road that stretched out of sight. When we were there most of this route was basically cleared, bulldozed and filled in to make it easier for the trucks. There were so many of them that we can almost say they run continuously one right after the other comfortably back and forth. Some parts have begun to lay rocks and pave asphalt. However, some parts were dynamiting the rocks and digging dirt. About 5 to 6 km in between there are camps of those who clear the land, parking places, and so much road construction materials that we could not read all the labels--the USSR, Czechoslovakia, other socialist countries, and also Volvos. Such an operation has never before occurred in Lao history. Of course, when referring to Route 9 everyone knows that it will pass Seno, Dong Hen, Phalan, Phin District, and Sepone which are the formerly famous districts, especially Seno which was known as a nest of the neocolonialists and was a place for playing and eating by the reactionaries. We can still see the ruins as a monument of their presence, but most

of it has been changed. It has become a stopping place for those who clear the land and transporters, a trade center, and a center for those who dig the road and different size construction business. It has also become a district and a settlement for active people. It is also crowded with people from other places who stop by.

Our field truck slowed so that we could park at each end of five large bridges. Those that cross the Se Mouak and Se Samsoi Rivers are bridges with reinforced concrete poles that can easily carry 60 tons. Four of these bridges were successfully built with cooperation and aid from Czechoslovakia (two bridges), and Hungary and Bulgaria (one each). Small bridges which are used for the purpose of construction and transport at the present time are being held back for the final job. Only the biggest bridge, the Se Bangfai or the Tha Kong Bridge, is being built day and night with cooperation and aid from the USSR. It is right in Sepone District which is 3 km from the old one. This bridge is expected to be finished with respect to putting in the poles for the foundation by the rainy season. Therefore, they have to work day and night. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1986.

Before we reached Phin District by this road we stopped to see the Route 9 construction headquarters headed by Comrade Bounthiam; Comrade Sommat Phonsena is the engineer who is in charge of all the engineering and technical work. Comrade Thongkham and Comrade Sounet are both engineers on the team. Comrade Bounthiam told us that Route 9 is being constructed according to standard No 3, i.e., it has to be 9 meters wide and paved with deep asphalt 7 meters wide in the beginning, and which can be paved with permanent concrete 15 to 20 years later. There is a total of over 2,000 construction workers, all of whom are Lao. In terms of technical aspects we are working in cooperation with Vietnam, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, particularly Vietnam which has already succeeded in constructing 44 km of road according to standard No 4 for the mountainous area from Lao Bao to Sepone, meaning it is smaller than the No 3, according to the 1979 Laos-Vietnam agreement which was [signed] prior to the No 3 project for Route 9. When I asked about the working and resting situation of the workers, Comrade Bounthiam told us that they are living well with no shortage of food. They have a restaurant which has all kinds of food including alcohol, beer, soft drinks and desserts. They have an animal husbandry settlement, tailor shop, barber shop, hospital, club, dance hall, soccer field, and nursery, and they have an appropriate policy for getting married, sickness, etc. He told us that they have good relations with the local people, and they help them with what is needed when possible. The people themselves are very happy, and they love and praise us. It is true that "good communication is the main factor." Wherever Route 9 goes there is immediate activity and growth. Phin and Sepone Districts and different villages burnt to ashes during the war have come alive. Houses, hotels, hospitals, stores, schools, clubs, theater entertainment, offices, etc. are springing up and are followed by plenty and happiness, especially Ban Non Gnang where there are 70 houses. Its rice yield was more than any year previously. They have more than they need. They have 9 tons of corn alone. Everything has been reborn like Route 9 because the old one was destroyed in the war by the U.S. air marauders, especially in the Lam Son 719 Operation where all bridges numbering in the hundreds were destroyed except for "hero bridge" Houai Alang Bridge (above Sepone) near Phin District on the left. The people who were previously far

from civilization and those who fled from the killing and destruction of the enemies have gradually been coming to clear the land and to build huts and houses sporadically along the length of Route 9. Ricefields and gardens have also been cleared. Tree-felling and logging have been expanded and have become important operations especially in the woods along Phou Vieng Mountain which are dense and around 200 to 500 years old. Comrade Vichian, chief of the tree-felling project in Phin District, told us that this project has been carried out in cooperation with our neighbor Vietnam. A site is now being cleared for a campground for over 100 workers and Vietnamese technicians. There is friendly cooperation based on equality, mutual interest, and justice. They were basically successful in 1984, meaning that the total for tree-felling was over 21,000 cubic meters. He added that tree-felling in this forest was being carried out according to comprehensive planning. There is a place they have made into a forest preserve. They are mobilizing for forest preservation among the people, especially in limiting forest burning, and at the same time they are constructing a place for planting trees which is expected to be 1 square kilometer for planting Pterocapus macrocapus, hardwood trees, gurjin oil trees, [pines], and other good strains of trees. It is really true that everything that happened because of the terrible nightmare of the places for slaves and suffering, agony and death in the period of French colonial occupation and from the hellish bombs that wiped out everything leaving ashes, [resulted] from the pools of blood of the unknown combatants and of the people of all races who sacrificed themselves for the independence and happiness of our country during the period of neocolonialism under the American imperialists.

9884/12859
CSO: 4206/42

LPA COMBAT, DEFENSE ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

BK211357 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Jan 86

/All figures as heard/

/Text/ Following are details of the LPA's achievements and victories in fighting and defending the socialist country over the past 37 years:

Our army engaged in a total of more than 12,860 incidents of major or minor fighting, wiping out 284,496 enemy soldiers including 166,947 killed, 50,527 wounded, and 63,160 captured or forced to surrender. A total of 56,319 of others rose up and defected to the people. Among those wiped out were 4,176 U.S. and its lackey soldiers, 15,861 Saigon puppet soldiers, and 11,753 Thai reactionary soldiers. Our army seized a total of 96,709 guns of various types; shot down or destroyed on the ground 2,516 planes; seized or destroyed 3,234 radio transmitters; fired at and sank, destroyed, or seized 312 warships; destroyed 114 major bridges; destroyed 515 military barracks; forced 12 Chinese soldiers to surrender; destroyed 12 radar sets and other devices; seized or destroyed more than 200,000 metric tons of other war equipment; seized or destroyed 1,971 vehicles of various types; wiped out 2,824 secret agents; and dismantled 73 bandits positions, as a result of which 117,130 people were rescued.

Along with the achievements in fighting to liberate and defend the country over the past 10 years, our army has made a very great contribution to building the country and improving and building a prosperous life of the people. This contribution can be seen through the building and consolidation of various agricultural settlements, the sugar factory, the Laos-Vietnam iron smelting friendship factory, the mountainous area development company, and small-size hydroelectric works. Although some of these establishments are still under construction or consolidation, they serve as significant material bases that have contributed to the defense and building of the socialist country.

/12228
CSO: 4206/58

LAO MILITARY ATTACHE SPEAKS ON ARMY DAY

BK201532 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 Jan 86

/Statement by Col (Sathian Kesonsi), military attache to the LPDR Embassy in Vietnam, on the occasion of the 37th Founding Anniversary of the Lao People's Army--recorded in Lao fading in Vietnamese translation; date and place not given/

/Summary/ "Thirty-seven years ago, on 20 January 1949, an event of great historic significance and the utmost importance was witnessed at a revolutionary base area in Houa Phan Province. That was the coming into being of the Itsala Army--the first unit founded and commanded by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan. Later, together with the (Sai-Gnasit), Saisettha, and (Fa Ngun) units, the Itsala Army was merged with other units of the armed forces throughout the country under the unified leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, now the LPRP.

"Through 37 years of building and fighting, the Lao Itsala Army has become a force with a unified system of organization and command, with three modernly equipped armed services, with a certain technical and tactical level, and with a contingent of outstanding cadres and combatants." Together with the people of all nationalities in the country, the Itsala Army defeated two major imperialists--the French and the Americans.

The coming into being of the Lao Itsala Army was the result of the Lao people's arduous and fierce struggle against aggression and domination by the French imperialists and feudalist, reactionary, and colonialist forces. During the period of occupation, many struggle movements were launched in the country. However, due to the lack of correct lines and leadership, these movements failed to score any victory.

"Since the Indochinese Communist Party, founded by President Ho Chi Minh, was entrusted with the historic mission of leading the revolutionary movement in Indochina in general and the revolution in Laos in particular, correct political and military lines have been adopted and the armed forces have been strengthened to defeat the enemy from within and without."

The glorious tradition of the LPA was created by the effort of Lao people to sacrifice and struggle for the revolutionary cause; by the generous assistance of various fraternal socialist and friendly countries; and by the militant alliance among the armies and peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and the PRK, especially the militant alliance between the armies and peoples of Laos and Vietnam.

"It can be said that all the achievements of the Lao revolution have been scored with the direct contributions from the Vietnamese revolution and that all victories of the LPA have been gained with the effective assistance in terms of material and morale from the army and people of Vietnam."

"The LPA is very happy and proud to have the heroic VPA as its close and gallant comrade-in-arms. We consider the maturity, development, and achievements of the VPA shining examples and a great and direct source of encouragement for our army and people.

"On the occasion of the 37th founding anniversary of the LPA and on its behalf, I would like to express profound gratitude to the armies and peoples of various fraternal socialist countries for their wholehearted assistance to the revolutionary undertaking of Laos in the past as well as at present.

"I would like to express profound gratitude to the army and people of the Soviet Union for their generous, effective, and allround assistance to the Lao revolution in the past and at present.

"I would like to thank and express heartfelt and profound gratitude to the party, army, and people of Vietnam for their valuable assistance to the LPA in the past revolutionary struggle against the colonialists and imperialists as well as in the present struggle for the defense and construction of our socialist fatherland."

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CSO: 4209/271

PASASON ON NEW FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

BK240744 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 21 Jan 86

/PASASON 21 January editorial: "Thoroughly Implement Financial Management Mechanism by Way of Socialist Business Accounting"/

/Text/ Finance is a branch of congregated management affecting all production activities, living conditions, and the social and economic management of a state. This issue is clearly defined in various resolutions adopted by our party Central Committee and is regarded as an urgent task aimed at restoring production and pacifying and normalizing our people's living conditions.

Over the past 10 years, in parallel with the development of economic bases, financial work has made new steps of development and has achieved considerably steady successes. Following the liberation of the country, the financial branch has during the past 10 years departed from relying on domestic production development as the main source of income. To gradually ensure expenses, it has gradually departed from financial requisitioning and spending for administrative purposes to financial investment to supply credits to all branches of work and to using the financial branch to boost production. At the same time, production development serves as the basis for financial development.

Nevertheless, based on objective obligations and aspirations, we have not yet effectively carried out the above work. Particularly speaking, the state financing system--in economic management in general and in financial work in particular--has become one of the main causes leading to the slow development of the economy, to the interrupted production by enterprises, to difficulties in our daily living, and to unilateral business transactions without regard for profits or losses.

For this reason, as finance is a branch of management affecting all movements of the whole society, it is necessary to make a swift change to turn state financing practice in various economic branches to socialist financial accounting. In short, we must be determined to do away with financial management by way of state financing and to thoroughly adopt financial management by way of socialist financial management and accounting mechanisms.

To achieve this, we should profoundly udnerstand the attitude on shifting toward financial management mechanism by way of socialist economic accounting on the

basis of promoting the right to collective mastery of all branches of work, localities, and grassroots. We should clearly define financial management procedures which must be associated with prdouction and business foundations. Financial movements of all branches and at all levels must serve production and business foundations. We must oppose the bureaucratic way of work, unrealistic instructions, unilateral financial accoutning, and the act of expecting other people to hand over income to the state budget. We must be determined to adopt the work style of associating ourselves with actual production and businesses as this will enable us to promptly understand advantages and difficulties and effectively draw lessons at the grassroots. By so doing we can effectively utilize financial fulcrums, increase production, and fulfill the slogan: Be determined to do away with the state financing management.

To do away with the state financing system and implement new mechanisms, the following plans and tasks must be carried out in the immediate future:

All branches of work at all levels must immediately carry out some work under their responsibility. For example, they must review current debts incurred among units or enterprises, between two units, between various branches of work and the state budget, and between the central and local budgets and later thoroughly settle them. They must cease business transactions by way of credit. The Finance Ministry and the administrative committees of all provinces and municipality must encourage localities to ensure that tax collection is carried out in accordance with state policies and procedures. Cadres, combatants, policemen, and tax officials must be trained and educated to implement party-state policies and line on revenue. No branches of work or localities are allowed to enforce tax regulations at their whim. We must criticize the budget planning that is based on expenditure requirements and oppose income planning that is in form only or that is unrealistic. We must plan budgets by way of economic accounting. At the same time, in organizing the implementation of budgets, we must map out guidance plans and methods for examining spending. We must concentrate on boosting income in various basic establishments and districts having a large sum of income. We must associate ourselves with actual work to understand actual requirements.

The elimination of financial management mechanism by way of state financing is an urgent task and is an objective need. It requires us to carry this out positively in order to ensure the existence of financial management mechanism by way of socialist business accounting, thus positively contributing to the growth of the task of defending and building our socialist fatherland.

/12228
CSO: 4206/58

CHILDREN, PARENTS URGED NOT TO WATCH THAI TV

Vientiane GNAOVASON LAO [LAO CHILDREN] in Lao Jul 85 p 5

[Article by the teacher: "Children and TV"]

[Excerpt] Dear children and reader friends. In the last issue in the Children's Club [column] the teacher talked about your duty when you are on vacation. Today the teacher would like to talk to you about Lao children and Thai TV. When there is no school you have a lot of free time to do something else besides sitting in front of the television set.

TV programs have a lot of influence over our small children, especially Thai TV which we receive fairly well. It is all right for creativity and for teaching children to be good, but in my observation it is most unproductive. All the programs belong to the capitalists, and they certainly emphasize benefits for the capitalists. They don't consider at all the harmful effect on young children. There is Japanese- and Chinese-style swordfighting, fist fighting, and shouting. You will do well to remember that last week my nephew's left eye was almost lost because he was having a sword fight with his brother when the sword missed the target but struck his eye, nearly causing him to lose it. You can see the harm. There is no problem if you watch it for entertainment. However, if you watch it and then copy what it does incorrectly this will be dangerous for your future and also for the policy of our party and government.

Parents also have a responsibility in this matter. When you put the TV on for your children you should first think about the effect that such a program can affect your children. You should think about this carefully, or else we will regret it later. The world is now changing rapidly because of science and technology. Children are at the age where they are curious to observe and to imitate what they see. This can be quite dangerous if we let them do what they want.

Therefore, the teacher would like to urge you and your parents to select only useful programs for viewing.

9884/12859
CSO: 4206/42

VANGUARD YOUTH MEMBERSHIP FOR NORTHERN PROVINCES

Vientiane GNAOVASON LAO [LAO CHILDREN] in Lao Jul 85 p 2

[Article: "Children in 5 Provinces"]

[Text] I. Sayaboury Province

1. Organizing the Lao Children's organization. The masses and the children throughout the province total 33,136. There are 1,822 Lao children members of which 1,254 are girls. In 1984 the organization was expanded, and it now has 584 [as published] members. It was organized into 14 companies, 42 platoons, and 182 squads. There are 112 company and platoon committee members and 395 squad committee members. There are 28 youth union cadres who are responsible for the work of the Lao children.

2. Movement of the Lao Children's organization. Four 5-day courses were opened for 143 children; 582 children participated in facilitating different meetings and ceremonies of the province and district 29 times; social gatherings, sports matches and art competitions were organized 9 times with 350 children. They organized 4 units of 4 types of games and selected 11 athletes for the matches in the central echelon. They organized 1 friendship camp with over 100 members participating; 254 people were trained for 11 gymnastics sets and they performed in 2 historic festivals. They sent gifts of cash and various things valued 700 kip to the front line soldiers, e.g., in the three villages in Paklai District, and also sent 2 letters to congratulate them. They sent four children abroad for fall vacation. They also participate in planting trees on 1 June every year. They cleaned schools, planted trees around monuments and also helped out their parents with tasks.

II. Oudomsai Province

1. Organizing the Lao Children's organization. The total number of Lao Children's organization members is 1,311. It was increased in 1984 with 381 additional members, and [now] there has been a 29 percent increase over the number of members in 1984. They are divided into 9 companies, 62 platoons, and 114 squads.

2. Movement of the Lao Children's organization. They opened courses for the children to study documents about children's regulations. They visited and handed over bouquets in different festivals, and welcomed meetings and new arrivals. They also engaged in sports, literature, and camping.

III. Louang Namtha Province

1. Organizing the Lao Children's organization. There is a total of 182 members and 86 are girls. In 1984 there were 45 additional members and 38 resigned; 18 members of which 9 were girls were transferred to the youth union. The Lao Children in Louang Namtha Province were divided into 2 companies, 6 platoons, and 14 squads. There are 6 company committee members of which 2 are girls, and 18 platoon committee members of which 4 are girls.

IV. Phong Saly Province

1. Organizing the Lao Children's organization. There are 853 members throughout the Province and 461 are girls. It is divided into 14 companies and 47 platoons.

Movement of the Lao Children's organization. They organized themselves to attend 8 provincial congress and meetings in 1984, they practiced marching, created 17 programs with 84 literary units, and trained for 4 basic games.

V. Bo Keo Province

1. Mobilizing the Lao Children's organization. There is a total of 292 members and it is organized into 3 companies, 11 platoons, and 25 squads.

Movement of the Lao Children's organization. They carried out activities in sports and the arts, and they visited and handed over bouquets to the provincial party congress.

9884/12859
CSO: 4206/42

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE CLOSE IN VIENTIANE 18 JANUARY

BK241223 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 18 Jan 86

/Summary/ "After an urgent 2-day session, at 1700 on 18 January, the first National Lao Women's Conference to review the 3-good and 2-task campaign, which was earlier opened in Vientiane with the participation of over 200 women representatives from many ministries, departments, localities, factories, and production establishments throughout the country, successfully ended its work session." After giving out awards of the Lao Women's Union Central Committee to many women's units and individuals for outstanding achievements scored in the campaigns in the past 3 years, the conference also adopted a program of action to continue an emulation drive to build the 3-good and 2-task campaign for 1986, "aimed at serving the party's political tasks, positively contributing to building key cadres among the ranks of women cadres, mobilizing movements in all fields from the central down to grassroots levels to score achievements to welcome the Fourth Party Congress, and translating into reality the Second 5-year State Plan and the 1986 plan of the Lao Women's Union."

In her address to officially close the conference, Mrs Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Women's Union, pointed out the great achievements scored by the conference. She hailed all the participants for contributing to the "brilliant success of the conference."

She called on all Lao women to help fulfill grain production targets in 1986. Speaking on behalf of all Lao women, she said: "I am very proud to see that our country has scored firm victories in many fields. We are convinced that on the path of advancement of our country, our women movement will march along the development of the revolution."

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CSO: 4206/58

PASASON EDITORIAL ON LPA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK211241 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Jan 86

/PASASON 20 January editorial: "Thirty-seven Years of Allround Growth and Development Complete Fulfillment of the National-democratic Revolution, and Positive Advancement Along the Path of Defending the Country and Building Socialism by the LPA"/

/Text/ Today, 20 January, marks the 37th founding anniversary of the LPA. Our entire army and people throughout the country are joyously celebrating together the historical day of our army with a significant and firm meaning. Our army and people are celebrating together the LPA's founding anniversary this year at a time when our country has made allround great and firm achievements in the tasks of defending and country and building socialism over the past 10 years and when our entire party, army, and people have just fulfilled the First 5-Year State Plan. At the same time, the celebration of the 37th founding anniversary of the LPA by our army and people in 1986 also coincides with the beginning of the implementation of the Second 5-Year State Plan. This is a historic year for mankind, in which the world's people are struggling together to wipe out the danger of nuclear war and to turn this year as well as the subsequent years into international years of lasting peace.

Let us look back over the history of construction, fighting, growth, and development of our army over the past 37 years.

Even though 37 years is a short period in our history, it is the period in which our army has made sacrifices to fulfill our cause--independence, freedom, and peace--and to bring prosperity and happiness to our people. The glorious traditions and the majestic feats of arms scored by our army amidst the flames of the national liberation struggle as well as national construction and defense in the past 37 years will be remembered by our people forever.

The LPA was founded for the laboring people of all tribes, who were severely oppressed, were deprived of independence, were patriotic, developed strong hatred against the enemies, and rose to take up arms to fight against the enemies under the clearsighted and talented leadership of the LPRP led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan. Passing through numerous tests and trials, our army has become a modern workers army with fine revolutionary qualifications, a high sense of political enthusiasm, a sense of strict organization, a sense

of disciplinary awareness, and fine combat and working capabilities. It is always willing to provide guidance to all spheres of revolutionary work. It always strives to enhance revolutionary traditions and revolutionary enthusiasm. Our army has struggled together with our people to overcome resolutely all obstacles and difficulties and to defeat all enemy aggressors. It always remains faithful to the country, serves the people, and fulfills all duties entrusted to it to deserve the affection and trust of the party, state, and people of all tribes.

Having passed through a period of combat struggle and having worked sacrificially, heroically, and tenaciously over the past 37 years under the glorious party banner, our army and people have scored proud achievements: to defeat totally the French and U.S. neocolonialists and colonialists and their reactionary henchmen and to liberate our beloved country completely.

In particular, during the past 10 years of defending and building our socialist country, our army has developed the tradition of revolutionary heroism that prevailed during the resistance period for a high level of revolution. It has striven to consolidate and build itself into a strong, model, modern revolutionary army. It has further enhanced the posture of taking the initiative in attacking the enemies. It has coordinated with the people of all tribes to smash and painfully defeat the multifaceted war of aggression of the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, thereby securely defending the territorial integrity of our country, maintaining the political tranquillity and social order in the country, and making significant contributions to the defense of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

At the same time, our army has also striven to enhance the spirit of self-reliance and self-building, has actively worked to increase food production so as to improve its welfare gradually, and has participated in building various economic enterprises, defending the country, and turning toward the East. It has managed not only to partially reduce its dependence on the state, but also to increase revenue for the state budgets. It has made significant contributions to building new capabilities for the work of consolidating and building the economy and developing and expanding the import and export enterprises for the country. It has turned to the grassroots level to assist the people in building a new life along the socialist path outlined by the party, especially in the rugged and remote tribal and mountainous countryside so that a new better change will gradually be achieved.

Their achievements and victories clearly show that under the clearsighted and talented leadership of the LPRP; with the wholehearted support and assistance of the people of all tribes; with the close militant alliance among Laos, Vietnam, and the PRK; and with the great and overwhelming support from the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and all peace- and justice-loving friends throughout the world, our army is capable of fulfilling all tasks in all periods of the revolution entrusted by the party and people.

In his speech delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomviohan clearly

informed the entire party, army, and people that the development of our nation over the past 10 years has clearly indicated that our people have the will and capability to defend and build the country, that our party leadership is correct and wise, and that international support for and assistance to our just cause are enormous. Nevertheless, the world and regional situations will continue to develop in a complicated and confusing manner. We will encounter numerous difficulties on our path of advancement. Therefore, in the coming years, our entire party, army, and people must be resolved to fulfill the tasks outlined by the Third Party Congress.

On the same occasion, Comrade National Defense Minister Gen Khamtai Siphandon also issued the order of the day outlining six important duties for strict execution by our entire revolutionary armed forces.

Our LPA is very happy and feels that it has received a great honor by being entrusted with esteemed duties of strategic significance by the Ministry of National Defense. Clearly understanding these difficult but esteemed responsibilities in defending and building the country, our armed forces will continue holding the country, our armed forces will continue holding aloft the spirit of patriotism, love of socialism, and proletarian internationalism. They will strive to forge a sense of collective mastery and revolutionary heroism. They stand ready to make sacrifices for the party's revolutionary cause and to fulfill the national and international duties entrusted by the party and the National Defense Ministry. Our army will always adhere to the motto: The army will always unite as one with the people; respect, love, help, and safeguard the people; learn from the people; abide by the state and army laws and regulations; respect the people's administrations and rights to collective mastery; strengthen the special solidarity and militant alliance among Laos, Vietnam, and the PRK as well as the allround solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries so as to create a new quality and to create a consolidated might to defend the country and to build the socialist fatherland; promote and enhance the fine traditions of the army; heighten the level of combat strength in the entire army; and build the armed forces into a strong, model, modern revolutionary army.

The more they take pride in their growth and development, combat gallantry, and revolutionary tradition in the past 37 years, the more our armed forces have confidence in the party's leadership and in their glorious victories.

Our entire army pledges to continue enhancing the heroic struggle for peace by people the world over to make 1986 the international year of lasting peace.

/12228
CSO: 4206/58

BRIEFS

PASASON DELEGATION TO SRV--Vientiane, 21 Jan (KPL)--A delegation of the PASASON daily, voice of the LPRP CC, led by its editor in chief Son Khamvanvongsa, left here yesterday for a friendly visit to Vietnam. They follow an invitation of the editor in chief of NHAN DAN daily, voice of the CPV CC. During their stay there, the delegation is to sign a cooperation agreement between the two newspapers. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 21 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

IRRIGATION COOPERATION--Vientiane, 26 Jan (KPL)--Documents on a completion of feasibility study for a construction of Nam Cheng irrigation project in Phonhong district was handed over here Wednesday to the Lao Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives. The work jointly done by the Bao Irrigation Department and the Vietnamese Institute for the Design of Irrigation Work was in conformity with the contractual agreements signed in August 1984 and in July 1985 between both sides concerned. When completed, the Nam Cheng project will water 9,400 hectares of the farmland in the locality. And it is estimated that the annual rice yield will increase to 27,000 tons. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 26 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIVIZATION IN OUDOMSAI--Vientiane, 23 Jan (OANA-KPL)--The agricultural collectivization movement in northern Oudomsai Province is being implemented as a rice production system by the majority of local people. By implementing such a system, the rice output of the whole province this main rice crop increased 2.16 fold as compared to the 1976 figure. The total acreage of farmland reached 6,950 hectares with an increase of 2.8 fold. Nearly all farmland was irrigated by the network built by the local administration and the local community. The present number of collective farm units in the province has reached 118, making up 98 percent of the whole local farmland. /Excerpt/ /Vientiane KPL in English 23 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

PARTY-STATE CONTROL COMMITTEE MEETING--Vientiane, 26 Jan (KPL)--Topics on economic production, goods distribution, educational and social development are being discussed at the 10-day conference of the Party and State Control Committee, which was opened here yesterday. Besides a review on the past 1 year work of the committee, a resolution of the third plenum of the party CC (after third congress) is also on the agenda of discussion by the participants. Present at the opening ceremony were Maichantan Sengmani, secretariat member of the LPFP CC, chairman of the Party and State Control Committee, and other party and state officials. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 26 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

NEW UN DELEGATE ARRIVES--Vientiane, 23 Jan (KPL)--Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here yesterday Pierre Voncunten, a delegate of the Higher Commissariat for Refugees (HCR), an organization of the United Nations to the Lao PDR who will work here. They had a conversation about the bilateral cooperation in the framework of the Lao development plan. Sali Vongkhamsao appreciated the cooperation and assistance of the HCR to the Lao PDR in the past as well as at present. Pierre Voncunten was also received by Khambou Sounisai, member of the party CC, mayor of Vientiane municipality on 21 January. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 23 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

BO KEO MILITARY OPERATIONS, RECRUITMENT--Youth union members in Bo Keo Province took part in national defense and killed 60 enemies and captured 23, including 1 Thai; 14 surrendered and 18 guns were seized. Also, 1,352 youth union members voluntarily became guerrillas. [Excerpt] [Vientiane NOUM LAO [LAO YOUTH] in Lao 1-7 May 85 p 1] 9884/12859

KHAMMOUAN COMBAT OPERATIONS--Khonsavan comes from a farmer family in Bo Phontiu Canton, Hin Boun District, Khammouan Province. He has been involved with military life ever since the day of national liberation. He is prudent and serious, yet generous. He is now 25. His main intention is to be a brave soldier. He is very proud of his duty. He has put all of his efforts into carrying out all the plenums and orders of the higher echelons, and has never once refused. In 1981 he was a platoon leader and in 1982 he was squad leader and scout-guide for Battalions 6 and 7 in which there were 40 comrades to attack the enemies. From 1981 to 1985 he participated in 13 [collective battles] and 1 independent battle, killed 8 enemies and injured 31, and seized 13 assorted guns, 4 M18's, and a number of other items. [Excerpt] [Vientiane NOUM LAO [LAO YOUTH] in Lao 1-7 May 85 p 2] 9884/12859

BO KEO YOUTH UNION STRENGTH--The youth union unit in Bo Keo Province has done very good work to improve their organization. They opened courses for 443 youth union members, added 107 additional members, wiped out 19 white cantons [areas where there is no LPRP presence--FBIS], successfully held meetings at the base level in 6 units, and organized 3 Lao Children companies. [Excerpt] [Vientiane NOUM LAO [LAO YOUTH] in Lao 1-7 Jul 85 p 1] 9884/12859

VIENTIANE YOUTH MILITARY WORK--In the past year the youth union unit in Vientiane Capital took part in national defense and security, for example, by attacking [the enemies] in an effort to get back the three villages where, e.g., 1,742 youth volunteered to serve on the front line, transported 5,300 kg of food supplies, built 4 field hospitals and 14 camps, dug 2 air-raid shelters for the people of 100-person capacity, and constructed a road 6 meters wide and 2,300 meters long. During the time they served in the three villages this youth union unit received a medal of bravery third class. [Excerpt] [Vientiane NOUM LAO [LAO YOUTH] in Lao 1-7 Jul 85 p 1] 9884/12859

BORDER FIGHTING--Youth union soldiers killed 300 enemies, injured 200, destroyed 59 gemcaches [molakot], 4 bridges and 2 large warehouses of the enemies, and seized 4 large and small weapons in the three villages in Paklai District. [Excerpt] [Vientiane NOUM LAO [LAO YOUTH] in Lao 1-7 Jul 85 p 1] 9884/12859

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION ARRIVES--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union /LPRYU/, a delegation of the All-union Komsomol Central Committee, led by Comrade (?Vladimir Aleksandrovich Aksenov), secretary of the All-union Komsomol Central Committee, arrived in Vientiane on 16 January for an 8-day friendship visit. Welciming the delegation at the airport was (Phandon Sitvongsa), secretary of the LPRYU Central Committee. /Summary/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 18 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4206/58

SABAH PARTIES SPLIT BY-ELECTION RESULTS

HK260528 Hong Kong AFP in English 0512 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 26 January (AFP)--The ruling party in East Malaysia's Sabah State has won two seats in the State Assembly in by-elections but lost two others to the predominantly Moslem United Sabah National Organisation (USNO).

The ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah [PBS] won confortably in one mostly Chinese constituency. In another, mainly Moslem, constituency, the PBS candidate only narrowly won over Mohamad Noor Mansor, president of the Parti Berjaya.

Both USNO victories came from predominantly Moslem constituencies.

PBS officials described the results as a disappointment to Catholic Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan who has been trying to shake off opposition claims that his party only represents Sabah's mostly Christian Kadazan and Chinese Communities.

The PBS, which swept into office nine months ago, is now left with 34 seats in the 54-member house, two short of the two-thirds majority the party had hoped for, while USNO has 16 and the Parti Berjaya three. The house has one independent.

Observers said the results confirmed the pre-eminence in Sabah of PBS and USNO, neither of which are in Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's national coalition.

For the Parti Berjaya--which is--they formed a major setback in hopes of a revival spurred by a victory for the party president, the observers said.

Parti Berjaya had ruled the oil-and-timber rich East Malaysian state for almost 10 years before its outster by the PBS.

The by-elections were called after two Parti Berjaya and two USNA assemblymen quit their respective parties to join the PBS following state polls last April.

Parti Berjaya and USNO sent their pre-signed letters of resignation to the assembly speaker, a Parti Berjaya member, who declared the four seats vacant in October despite PBS protests.

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CSO: 4200/596

MCA REJECTS ARRESTED LEADER'S RESIGNATION

BK261158 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] Central Committee has rejected the letter of resignation submitted by the party president, Encik Tan Koon Swan, for his presidential post. Thirty-one of the Central Committee members present at a 3-hour emergency meeting held at the party's headquarters in Kuala Lumpur today unanimously rejected Encik Tan's resignation. Encik Tan's letter of resignation reached the party's headquarters today through a friend who returned from Singapore. Among the Central Committee members present at the meeting were former MCA acting President Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan and former acting Deputy President Datuk Mak Hon Kam.

At a news conference after the emergency Central Committee meeting, the party's Deputy President, Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik, said the committee had also endoresed the appeal by Encik Tan calling for an immediate stop of all demonstrations and a boycott against Singapore Government by MCA members. He also said the Central Committee has directed all committees of MCA youth wing, Wanita [women wing] and MCA state levels to hold emergency meetings to explain the matter to their leaders at various levels.

Datuk Dr Line said the MCA will take all the necessary steps to help Encik Tan, who is facing trial on six counts of abetment of criminal breach of trust. Encik Tan has been released on a S$20 million bail. His passport has, however, been impounded.

In his letter of resignation released by the party's headquarters, Encik Tan explained that the litigation he is facing is purely a private matter and should not be politicized.

/12913
CSO: 4200/596

POLITICIAN'S DETENTION TRIGGERS DEMONSTRATION IN SINGAPORE

HK221002 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 22 January (AFP)--Some 200 supporters of millionaire politician Tan Koon Swan demonstrated outside the Singapore high commission here today to protest his detention by Singapore authorities probing the affairs of a collapsed conglomerate.

But elsewhere, depositors rushed to offices of Supreme Finance to withdraw their money after hearing that Mr Tan, a self-made tycoon and president of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), had been taken into custody last night. Long queues were seen at most supreme finance offices here and Bernama News Agency said that the run had extended to the finance company's branches in northern Penang State.

Mr Tan, 45, was taken into custody by the Singapore Finance Ministry's Commercial Affairs Investigations Department which has been probing the financial affairs of the giant Pan Electric Industries which went into receivership at the end of November.

Mr Tan, who was elected president of the MCA, Malaysia's largest ethnic Chinese political party two months ago, has an indirect 22.3 percent stake in Pan Electric through another Singapore company, Sigma Metal Ltd. He has been involved in efforts to revive Pan Electric since it went into receivership.

The MCA leader has a substantial stake in Supreme Finance through Supreme Corp, a company listed on the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore stock exchanges.

An MCA spokesman denied that the hour long demonstration outside the Singapore High Commission was organised by the party although some of the protestors wore party t-shirts. The protestors carried playcards reading "Don't Make Tan a Scapegoat" and "The Chinese in Malaysia Back Tan Koon Swan."

A Singapore High Commission official said that the demonstrators made no attempt to enter the commission compound or meet with any diplomat.

/12913
CSO: 4200/596

PAPERS COMMENT ON MEMALI INCIDENT, SECURITY

BK211400 [Editorial Report] Three Malay-language Kuala Lumpur dailies -- BERITA MINGGU in Malay 5 January, BERITA HARIAN in Malay 6 January, and BERITA HARIAN in Malay 7 January carry editorials commenting on the recent Memali incident, and call for police awareness to meet any possible eventuality.

BERITA MINGGU in its 450-word 5 January editorial entitled: "Religious Extremists are the Nation's Third Threat," notes that even though the screening of the poorly recorded videotaped Memali incident lasted for just over 30 minutes, it nevertheless left a deep, sorrowful, and fearful impact. The daily says that whoever has some knowledge concerning village society will notice that women and children armed with sharp weapons such as machetes, bamboo spears, and so on were hysterical when they faced the police personnel at the scene. Women were gripped with hysteria. It could be concluded that they were deeply influenced by their religious teacher. "This is added to by the belief that they will die as martyrs in their struggle." Ibrahim Libya and his assistants, by making use of the teacher-student relationship, were so successful in convincing his followers that they were even willing to sacrifice their lives. The high degree of tolerance by the police personnel in facing the dangerous situation is also noted. The Memali incident clearly indicates how dangerous it could be, in this case, by making use of the teacher-student relationship.

There are two categories of religious teachers in PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party]. The first category belongs to those teachers who struggle for the sake of achieving the party's objectives, while the second category belongs to those religious teachers who wear white turbans and are conferred the title of "uztaz" [religious teachers -- FBIS] and who have only a limited knowledge of religion.

"According to Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam's conclusion, these religious fanatics will be the nation's biggest problem and can threaten national security, and this cannot be denied."

BERITA HARIAN in its 6 January 450-word editorial entitled: "Memali: PAS Must Admit Its Source" states that much has been said concerning the Memali incident. Similar opinion is expressed that women and children were used by Ibrahim Libya as a front line, and also that the police personnel displayed a high degree of tolerance throughout the tragic incident. The daily notes:

"Should the security forces have wanted to attack Ibrahim Libya's followers, they would not have waited that long. The abuse of religion was said to be the nucleus of the tragic Memali incident."

However, it noted PAS Vice President Haji Fadzil Noor--unlike the other PAS leaders such as Haji Yusof Rawa, Haji Nakhaie Ahmad, Haji Nik Aziz Nik Mat, Haji Mustapha Ali, and Haji Hadi Awanag -- will surely blame the government concerning the issue and accuse it of spreading propaganda by screening the videotape of the Memali incident. "The stand taken by PAS leaders proved that they are so obsessed with their political interests that they brushed aside the security of the people. This indicates that they are willing to let another such incident occur even though it is clearly contradictory to PAS's struggle and its objectives." PAS executive leaders are aware of the lower-level leaders making use of wrong approaches through lectures and teachings and are instilling the wrong concept of struggle. "Is PAS willing to let another Memali tragedy occur? As a political party, PAS should be able to evaluate the ugly outcome if no steps are taken to correct the approach towards their struggle."

BERITA HARIAN in its 7 January 450-word editorial entitled: "Police Should be Aware of the Society" praises the police personnel's restraint in facing the difficult situation during the tragic incident at Kampung Memali. It noted Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam's statement saying "the Memali incident and the other crises which occurred before this, should become a lesson to the police in facing future situations." The police have been urged to fully understand the society with which it is involved most of the time, especially society's behavior, sensitivity, as well as other related social issues in the multiracial society. "The failure to understand and respect the social aspects, religion, and culture of the multiracial society will not only result in making it difficult to control national security but could cause opposition which could threaten the nation's stability and peace." The police are continuously facing new challenges due to the changing society. "As a result, the society is becoming more aware of its legal rights, and it will defend those rights at all costs by not hesitating to take up issues with higher authorities, and even bringing them to courts."

Thus, the police will become the first target as they are considered the government's front line. The attack by fanatics at the Batu Pahat police station and also the confrontation by Ibrahim Libya's followers at Kampung Memali have proven this. "The police must gain the people's confidence by being their protector and savior."

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CSO: 4213/82

DEPUTY MINISTER ON WHITE PAPER ON MEMALI INCIDENT

BK171434 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Kota Baharu, Thursday -- The government is expected to release a white paper on the tragic Kampung Memali, Baling, incident during a parliamentary session in March, Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said today. He expressed the hope that the white paper would present the people with a clearer picture of government action during the incident and dispel any confusion that might arise. Speaking at a closed-door meeting with leaders of the state UMNO [United Malays National Organization] youth movement at the UMNO hall here, Datuk Radzi said, "The government will prepare a white paper concerning the incident."

According to him, the government decided during a meeting last night to issue a white paper. He said through the white paper people could themselves evaluate the incidents connected with the tragedy and would not be confused by any attempts by any irresponsible group to distort the facts.

He denied allegations that the recent televised video taped recording was altered to suit the government's desire to influence the people to support its actions. The government was forced to cut out certain portions of the recording that were unimportant to public viewing because these portions were time consuming. He said, "Moreover, many recordings were thrown away in order to save televising time because these recordings were made by amateurs, unlike those made by professionals for motion pictures."

Datuk Radzi said the recording of the incident is unlike those made for motion pictures which are planned and edited according to one's wishes. He said, "The shooting incident which occurred during the tragic incident lasted only 10 seconds, and it made the three police cameramen unable to carry on filming properly because some of them became victims of attack during the incident."

The deputy minister said he was forced to clarify the matter because of accusations from a certain group of individuals who oppose the government, who were dissatisfied with the screening of the tape of the incident. He stressed that there are two government decisions that could have contributed to causing the ugly incident. First, the soft and good-hearted approach adopted by the government, and, second, the government took a long time to take action.

When asked about PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] Central Religious Council Chief Raji Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat's statement saying PAS is willing to face government action, including the religious court's decision if it is found that "the Haji Hadi Awang statement" is not in alignment with Islamic laws and regulations, the deputy home affairs minister stressed, "This depends on the government, and together we will observe the reaction after hearing the speech by Home Affairs Minister Datuk Musa Hitam in parliament then."

UMNO State Youth Movement Leader Mr Hashim Safin, in a speech before this, said that the time has come for the government to take more stern action against those who caused the outbreak of the incident. According to him, the movement affords Datuk Musa the mandate for any action to be taken.

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CSO: 4213/82

MALAYSIA 'DISSATISFIED' WITH PRC BUSINESS MOVES

BK250759 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 20 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Muar, Sunday [19 January]--Malaysia is dissatisfied with the PRC's action in appointing two companies in Singapore as intermediatories in business transactions between the two countries when Malaysia and the PRC signed an agreement last November.

A Guandong District branch company in the PRC announced the appointment of the two companies on the island as its representatives, and all trade contacts with Malaysia should go through its representatives. Malaysia's opinion on this was stated by Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Haji Muhyiddin Haji Mohamed Yassin to the Chinese counsellor to Malaysia in a meeting at the deputy minister's office in Kuala Lumpur last Friday.

Speaking to newsmen here last night, Haji Muhyiddin stressed that Malyasia is worried about the PRC's action, as it contradicts the memorandum of understanding signed between Malaysia and the PRC during the prime minister's visit to Beijing last November. He told the Chinese counsellor that the action was not appropriate because many Malaysian traders have close relations with their Guandong counterparts, and this is contradictory to the objective of upgrading trade between the two countries, which would greatly benefit the PRC.

He said, "in this regard, the Chinese counsellor has given his word that he will look into the matter, and he considers this action as contradictory to the PRC administration's desire for trade to be carried out."

During the meeting, the issue of bilateral trade was brought up and the PRC indicated positive interest in not limiting the other import commodities. Besides this, the PRC promised to review Malaysia's proposal to let the PRC utilize the port at Labuan as a center for processing of half-processed iron ore before being exported to the republic because the material is currently being directly imported from Australia.

He said, "This problem will be directly discussed with the relevant agencies such as Sabah Gas and the Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia (HICOM)."

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CSO: 4213/85

PAN ELECTRIC COMPANY ON 'BRINK' OF LIQUIDATION

BK250723 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0705 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Singapore, 25 January (OANA-BERNAMA)--Pan Electric industries, best known for its refrigerators and electrical products during the early stage of operations, is now on the brink of being liquidated as early as next week.

The steering committee made up of the troubled group's 37 creditor banks which had acted as a force to keep the group, faced with a S$450 million debt afloat was dissolved on Thursday.

In view of the latest development including the arrest of Tan Koon Swan, the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) president on Thursday for his alleged role in the affair, the banks have formed several committees to review the interests of the different types of creditor banks.

The committee representing the parent holding company's unsecured creditors considered placing Pan-El which has business interests in Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Brunei and Bermuda, under liquidation at meetings on Thursday and Friday.

It was also said that the monetary authority of Singapore, which has all along encouraged the preservation of Pan-El, is no longer able to do so now and has decided to leave it to the creditor banks to take whatever action they want. The banks were told that under the 24 December agreement, where Tan agreed to accept liability for Pan-El's forward contracts and provide the group with an additional S$20 million was no longer applicable.

The 37 banks had extended loans totalling S$450 million to Pan-El and its subsidiaries. Among the big lenders are Chartered Bank, Citibank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, First Interstate Bank of California and Banque Paribas.

However, it was learned that any decision to liquidate Pan-El does not mean that the group's 71 subsidiaries will also go into liquidation.

According to the latest report on the troubled group's financial position by the receivers, price waterhouse, ordinary shareholders will get nothing should the company wind up. Secured creditors, who lent to the group against its

assets, are likely to get their money back. Unsecured creditors will be paid about 45 cents for each Singapore dollar.

Pan-El's latest annual report showed that there were 5,593 shareholders as of 15 May last year. Of these, some 4,530 were small-timers who held 5,000 shares or less.

An investor who bought five lots of Pan-El's 50-cent shares at its peak of S$3.36 each would have lost $16,800. On 19 November last year when trading in the shares was suspended, they were only worth $1.46 each.

A set of new problems will emerge as soon as a Pan-El creditor moves to liquidate the company as it seems likely that the rescue bid has been abandoned. Instead of finding ways to rescue the company, what the liquidators must decide is the best way to raise the S$450 million from its assets that the marine, property and hotel group owes the 37 banks.

The value of Pan-El plummeted by more than S$230 million in the course of a little more than a year.

The marine, hotel and property group was valued at S$281 million at the end of 1984. Ten months later, its receivers placed its worth at S$140 million.

Today, owing to the share deals which have yet to be paid for, share transactions accounted for, the depressed property and stock markets, the group's total assets are estimated to be more than S$50 million.

Orchard Hotel, which appeared at one time as the group's largest asset, was valued at S$37.4 million and the land it stands on worth S$63.4 million. Today the 18-storey hotel with 360 rooms is probably worth between $30 and S$40 million only.

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CSO: 4200/596

MCA CONTINUES TO PLAN BOYCOTT OF SINGAPORE GOODS

HK241338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1257 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 24 January (AFP)--Leaders of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) today said they were pushing ahead with plans for a boycott of Singapore products despite an appeal for calm by their president arrested in the republic earlier this week.

A top official of the party's youth wing said that an "action committee for boycott of the Lee Kuan Yew regime" of Singapore had been set up by the MCA's youth, political and publicity bureau. He said that the committee would campaign for a nationwide boycott of the Singapore economy and ask Malaysians to stop purchasing imports like foodstuffs from the island republic. "We are also advising Malaysians not to visit Singapore or to travel by SIA (Singapore Airlines)," he said.

MCA President Tan Koon Swan, who was charged in a Singapore court yesterday with six counts of abetment of criminal breach of trust involving some 5.5 million Singapore dollars (2.58 million U.S.), issued a statement through the party's headquarters here asking his supporters to "remain calm."

Although Mr Tan was able to post a record 20 million Singapore dollars (9.3 million U.S.) bail, his passport was impounded, preventing him from returning home.

Mr Tan urged his supporters in the 400,000-strong MCA, Malaysia's largest ethnic Chinese political party and a leading member of Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad's ruling 11-party national front, to be patient and stop all demonstrations.

In Ipoh Town, 208 km (130 miles) north of here, some 400 party members burned a portrait of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew outside the office of the Singapore Airlines. They paraded banners calling for a boycott of Singapore products.

In Malacca Town, 144 km (90 miles) south of here, some 200 MCA members staged a 15-minute demonstration outside the party's state office, dispersing when told to do so by police.

The MCA yesterday sent a note to Singapore High Commissioner Maurice Baker protesting against the way Mr Tan was treated after his detention while on a business trip to Singapore on Tuesday. The note claimed that Mr Tan had been treated "like an ordinary criminal" and forced to sleep in a cell despite his status as leader of the MCA, the second largest component of the Malaysian Government.

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CSO: 4200/596

BRIEFS

'CALM' ASKED AMONG MCA MEMBERS--Singapore 24 January (OANA-BERNAMA)--The Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) President, Tan Koon Swan called Friday on the MCA members to be calm and not to carry out demonstrations. In a brief interview with reporters at Orchard Hotel, he said his involvement in the Pan Electric Industries was the reason that he was charged in the subordinate court here with six counts of abetment of criminal breach of trust involving $5.56 dollars (about U.S. 2.78 dollars) [figures as received] on Thursday. He said this was purely personal and he was trying his best to settle it through legal procedure. When asked on the Supreme Finance Limited problem, he said that this was already over and nothing more for him to talk. [sentence as received] He also refused to comment on former MCA President Dr Neo Yee Pan's decision to accept the offer to become a member of the MCA Central Committee and Presidential Council. Meanwhile, several MCA leaders arrived here this evening to meet Tan. They were Deputy President Dr Ling Liong Sik, Secretary-General Lee Kim Sai, Vice President Chan Siang Sun, youth leader Senator Kee Yong Wee and three party's advisers Senator Ng Cheng Kiat, Kok Wee Kiat and Wong Mook Leong. Meanwhile, Malaysian high commissioner to Singapore, K Tharmaratnam left for Kuala Lumpur this evening for consultations. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1306 GMT 24 Jan 86 BK] /12913

TAN KOON SWAN CASE--The government views with grave concern the detention and subsequent arraignment of MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] President Datuk Tan Koon Swan by Singapore authorities on charges of abetment for criminal breach of trust relating to the financially troubled Pan Electric Industries. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, says his ministry is in contact with the Malaysian High Commission in the republic at hourly intervals to get the latest developments of the case. He adds that even [word indistinct] the leader of the ruling party felt the people should not interfere in the process of law of that country. Tengku Rithauddeen said this to newsmen after meeting a Kelantan Malaysian Chinese Association delegation in Kota Baharu. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Jan 86 BK] /12913

LONDON TIN TRADING SUSPENSION--The London Metal Exchange has announced an extension of the three months suspension of all tin trading for another week till next Friday so that discussions can commence with the International Tin Council [ITC]. The ITC reportedly requires more time to negotiate the

settlement regarding its huge debt amounting to millions of pounds. In the meantime the ITC has adjourned its full session until Wednesday. Delegates are not considering a joint initiative [words indistinct] in the long run to solve the tin crisis. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Jan 86 BK] /12913

AMBASSADORS TO MALI, IRAN--The government has appointed Mr Ahmad Faiz Abdul Hamid and Mr Mohamad Hashim as the country's new ambassadors to Mali and Iran respectively. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Berita Harian in Malay 8 Jan 86 p 2 BK] /12913

NEW AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--His majesty, the king, received the credentials from the new Egyptian and Japanese ambassadors to Malaysia at the National Palace on 7 January. The new ambassadors are Mr Aly Taha Habeeb and Mr Takakazu Kuriyama. His majesty said during the ceremony that the good relations and cooperation at present between Malaysia and the two countries can be further upgraded in the interest of the countries' people. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 8 Jan 86 BK]

/12929
CSO: 4213/82

FORMER GENERAL ON FORMING 'MILITARY PARTY'

BK270149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jan 86 p 1

/Article by Nattaya Chetchotirot/

/Text/ Former Assistant Army Chief Gen Mana Rattanakoset told the BANGKOK POST yesterday he is forming a "major political party" to contest the 1987 general elections.

General Mana said moves are under way to get "good people" from all walks of life and from every region fo the country to join the party.

"They will consist of civilians from all professions, former military men, civil servants," General Mana said.

General Mana did not say what the party will be called, or if any prominent personalities have agreed to join, but he emphasized that the party is not a "military party."

The general said some political parties may be trying to sow the seeds of fear and distrust among the people by referring to his party as a "military party."

MP Thawin Praison (Democrat, Nakhon Si Thammarat) said after a meeting of Democrat city and district councillors yesterday that the military is in the process of setting up its own party.

He claimed that the military is using the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) to approach the Democrat city coun illors to switch over to the new party.

However, General Mana denied the allegations, saying that the misunderstanding might be due to the fact that ISOC had been holding a series of meetings among businessmen who had undergone ISOC courses.

The general said those meetings where only social gatherings where topics for discussion were mostly about how to reinforce the ISOC teachings.

General Mana said many "good people" have already agreed to join the new party. He added that the recent landslide victory by City Governor Chamlong Simuang showed that the people wanted honest persons in top administrative posts.

Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun yesterday told the party's city and district councillors not to forget that Governor Chamlong was an ex-soldier and must have links with the military group trying to form a political party.

He said Major-General Chamlong might even become its secretary general.

Major-General Chamlong could not be contacted for comment last night.

/12228
CSO: 4200/601

VOFA ON VIETNAMESE ATTACKS AGAINST DK FORCES

BK251426 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1330 GMT 23 Jan 86

/Station commentary/

/Text/ All circles in Southeast Asia are closely following the news that the Vietnamese Army is launching violent attacks against the Democratic Kampuchean Government's military forces which are fighting for Cambodia's independence and freedom. No one is surprised by this because in recent years, since Vietnam violated international law by dispatching its troops to occupy Cambodia and installing the puppet Heng Samrin Regime which claims itself to be the legal administration of that country, Vietnamese troops have, during the dry season at the beginning of every year, mounted raids against the military forces and civilian centers of the Cambodian resistance in the Thai-Cambodian border area, causing the mass exodus of Khmer civilians into Thai territory. Vietnamese forces have seized many military bases of the DK Government.

Regarding this, Vietnam has been criticized by many countries to the effect that Vietnam has no right to invade any foreign country. Vietnamese leaders have countered that Vietnam sent its troops to Cambodia to cope with the threat from China or to destroy the puppet Pol Pot Administration. Sometimes, Vietnam has also cited the pretext that Cambodia is undergoing a civil war caused by the Khmer Rouge. However, in reality, it is Vietnam which is trying hard to destroy the Khmer resistance. Everytime the cool season ends and the dry or hot season comes, both Vietnam and the Khmer resistance invariably shift from intermittent and sporadic fighting to heavy tactics and actively step up their diplomatic efforts in a pitched battle to gain the upper hand. Leaders of both sides make statements, grant interviews to newsmen, and vie with each other in advancing one proposal after another in a bid to secure unilateral success in a settlement of the issue. However, all the crafty and cunning maneuvers of both sides are merely aimed at deceiving the world people.

Everytime the rainy season comes and the UN General Assembly is about to open its session, Vietnam is seriously defeated on the diplomatic and political front as well as on the battlefield. This is because at the UN General Assembly, all justice-loving countries vote in support of the DK Government with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as president. In addition, year after year, the United Nations has adopted a resolution by a large majority vote demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia so that Cambodia has the right to decide its own

fate. Vietnam also knows only too well that the world people do not approve of its action, but it still stubbornly pursues its goal because the Vietnamese leaders never heed the opinions of anyone. Out of conceit and pride and with the military and financial backing of the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese leaders always seek to prevent the world public from finding out the truth about the suffering and hardship that have befallen the Vietnamese people as a result of the war in Cambodia. During the rainy season, the Vietnamese Army cannot mount decisive offensives against the Khmer resistance because the latter resorts to guerrilla warfare tactics such as launching hit-and-run attacks, cutting off communication lines, and conducting terrorist and sabotage operations in urban areas; while regrouping forces and stocking up provisions in preparation for fighting the Vietnamese forces in the dry season. As the seasons come and go, the vicious cycle continues without fail.

During the last cool season, Vietnamese troops launched large-scale operations, using more heavy weapons than in past years. Naturally, as the weak must avoid meeting the strong head on, the various Khmer resistance groups had to leave their positions. Vietnamese troops maintained a continuous barrage of artillery fire, forcing hundreds and thousands of Cambodians to abandon their native villages and seek refuge in Thailand. The various Khmer resistance groups also fared no better; that is, they had to split their forces into small units which went into hiding and sought the opportunity to conduct attacks deep in the interior of Cambodia.

It is interesting to note that although the Khmer resistance's military bases have been destroyed, the troop strength and weapons of the various resistance groups still remain intact. This is consistent with the elementary law of guerrilla warfare as Chairman Mao and President Ho themselves once declared: guerrilla fighters must fight and move at the same time; and military bases are not important.

Taking the vicious cycle mentioned above into consideration, it is easy to understand why the various Khmer resistance groups have withdrawn their troops from military bases and organized them into small units to better avoid Vietnamese artillery fire, and they are now preparing forces and arms and ammunition for waging a war of attrition against Vietnamese troops. When the rainy season comes, these resistance groups will launch military operations deep inside Cambodia and conduct sabotage activities in big and small cities such as Battambang, and may even attack the areas surrounding the capital of Phnom Penh.

However, it is very regrettable that foreigners like ourselves do not have access to these news reports as the Vietnamese leaders refuse to make them available to the world peoples. Moreover, the Vietnamese leaders do not care much, for it is not the Vietnamese but the Cambodian people and Cambodia that have to suffer. So long as the Heng Samrin regime continues to bend down and allow Vietnam to ride on its back without sincerely caring about the interests of the Cambodian or Khmer nation, Democratic Kampuchea will be at war and have neither stability nor peace, let alone prosperity and a happy life for the Cambodian people.

So long as the vicious cycle continues, is it not the Khmer people who truly have to suffer, no matter now much progress is made in resolving the issue? Thus, since the damage is already done, why do Khmer patriots who love justice and freedom sit with their arms crossed, refusing to make either efforts or sacrifices to regain happiness for their children in the future?

The most rational and reasonable solution is that all Khmer patriots should singlemindedly join forces to struggle for the freedom of Cambodia and its people--a just cause that cannot be denied by any patriotic Khmer.

/12228
CSO: 4209/271

SITTHI ON POSSIBLE INCREASED TRADE WITH LAOS

BK260221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

/Text/ Northeastern government officials and businessmen called for a relaxation of restrictions on trade with Laos yesterday to boost the regional economy.

Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said in Bangkok last night that the opening of new border trading points was being considered but that a free flow of goods was not yet possible.

Development Research Institute Director Dr Anat Aphaphirom said northeastern officials and businessmen were urging the government to open the border to boost trade with Laos.

The call was made during a meeting of the agricultural commodities and trade discussion group chaired by Dr Anat at the Joint Public/Private Sector Consultative Committee office in Khon Kaen yesterday.

He said that the group felt trade between the two countries should be expanded as Vietnam has opened a highway linking Haiphong with the Laotian capital of Vientiane.

If Thailand continues to ignore the potential for expanding trade with Laos, Vietnam could move in to monopolize the market in the landlocked country.

Dr Anat said the Foreign Ministry had approved an expansion of trade links.

ACM /Air Chief Marshal/ Sitthi said last night there were already two provinces where trade is permitted--Nong Khai and Mukdaharn--and that other points were being considered.

The deputy premier said it was not possible to completely open the border between the two countries for trade as it would facilitate the sale of prohibited essential goods to Laos.

ACM Sitthi confirmed that the National Security Council was considering reducing a list of 200 essential items that can have military applications and which merchants are banned from exporting to Laos.

Most Laotian trade is with socialist countries and Thailand accounts for only 30 percent of that countries' trade.

He added that Laotians do not have adequate buying-power although Thailand would like to sell them more.

The Foreign Ministry's Director General for Economic Affairs Danai Dulalampha said that the major obstacles preventing an expansion of trade were limited Laotian purchasing power and security considerations. "We are not sure how much they can buy from us," Mr Danai said.

An NSC source told the BANGKOK POST that it had already removed several items from the essential goods list in an attempt to liberalize trade.

The Laotian Government has said it wants Thailand to open the Thai-Lao border for free trade.

Mr Danai said the Foreign Ministry agreed that provincial governors in the northeast should be given more authority to permit exports. At present governors are only allowed to approve deals worth up to 20,000 baht.

A National Economic and Social Development Board source said the agency agreed with moves to expand trade links.

Relations between the two countries have deteriorated in the last 2 years because of a border dispute in Uttaradit Province. A serious confrontation was averted when Thai forces withdrew from three disputed border villages.

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CSO: 4200/601

BRIEFS

1985 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--The Bank of Thailand has reported that the country's balance of payments showed a surplus of 12,500 million baht last year, compared with 10,600 million the year before. The report said that the trade deficit had dropped by 3,200 million baht as exports grew by 9.5 percent and imports rose by 5.5 percent. When combined with the balance on goods, services, and unremitted transfers which showed increase due to receipts from tourism and remittances by Thai labor working abroad, the current account registered a decline of 6,400 million baht. The Central Bank also reported that in December alone there was a balance of payments surplus of 7,700 million baht and a current account deficit of 3,700 million baht. This was due to a net capital inflow of 9,600 million baht. /Text/ /Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

FIGURES OF OVERSEAS WORKERS--About 70,000 Thai workers left for jobs overseas last year, representing a drop of 7 percent compared to the previous year. The Overseas Employment Administration office reported that Saudi Arabia remained the biggest market, taking more than 40,000 of the workers, followed by Libya, Iraq, and Singapore. /Excerpt/ /Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Jan 86 BK/

DEAL WITH IRAN SIGNED--Thailand and Iran have signed a memorandum of understanding which calls for counterpurchase between rice and crude oil this year. This was disclosed by Deputy Commerce Minister Phairot Chaiyaphon who recently returned from trade negotiations in Tehran. Under the arrangement, Iran will buy 300,000 tons of Thai rice, while Thailand will buy 5,000 barrels of crude oil daily from Iran. Iran has been asking Thailand to buy its oil to reduce the trade gap existing between the two countries. Thailand enjoys surplus in trade with Tehran, which bought between 200,000 to 400,000 tons of Thai rice each year. Mr Phairot said Iran asked that Thailand import crude oil up to 20,000 barrels daily. However, the Petroleum Authority of Thailand can only buy about 5,000 barrels. /Text/ /Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

PREM ON LAO TRADE TIES--Khon Kaen--Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon last night expressed support for a proposal to upgrade Thailand's trade relations with Laos. The premier said he will ask the Foreign Ministry, National Security Council and the Commerce Ministry to study any problems which are obstructing the trade between the two countries. Addressing the closing ceremony of the 3-day regional meeting of the Joint Public-private Sector Constulative Committee

in this northeastern province, Prem said Thailand has the policy to promote trade with her communist neighbor. The proposal to lift restrictions on trade with Vientiane was made on Saturday by government officials and businessmen attending the meeting as a means to boost the economy of the northeastern region which shares common border with Laos. "It is a good proposal. We used to have some trade (with Laos) but there have been some problems lately," the prime minister said in his 30-minute speech during which he also outlined his administration's economic policy toward the region. The Thai Government has imposed certain restrictions on trade with Laos following a series of border disputes. But some of the restrictions have been gradually eased in a move to improve Thailand's overall relations with Laos which is closely allied with Vietnam. The meeting on Saturday also discussed a call for the government to revise a list of strategic goods which cannot be exported to Laos. /Excerpts/ /Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Jan 86 p 1 BK/ 12228

KHUKRIT ON POLITICAL SITUATION--Former Social Action Party (SAP) leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot yesterday predicted that the political situation this year would be more or less the same as last previous year. Talking behind closed doors to lecturers at Chulalongkon University's Faculty of the Political Science, M.R. Khukrit discounted the possibility of a coup d'etat this year. Without naming names, M.R. Khukrit warned that those in power should not be complacent with the illusion that they are more patriotic than anybody else. "It's danger for an administrator to indulge in the illusion that he does not cling to power or is more patriotic than anybody else," the former premier said. He also said it was a danger for Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to be surrounded by "yesmen" and asked the premier's followers not to overprotect him. He said that he harbored good intentions towards the premier and was warning him out of good intention. M.R. Khukrit said that the happiness of the Thai people, and not government stability, was a problem for the moment. He also took to task the Finance Ministry, the Interior Ministry and bureaucrats as a whole. The Finance Ministry, he said, was obsessed with making money while the Interior Ministry concentrates on increasing its power. Bureaucrats like to deal with ignorant people because they can be easily ruled, he said. /Text/ /Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Jan 86 p 2 BK/ 12228

COUP SUSPECTS' BAIL REQUEST--The five key coup suspects yesterday afternoon renewed requests for their release on bail but the court rejected the calls. The five suspects arrested on charges of involvement in the 9 September abortive coup are former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, former Supreme Commander Gen Soem Na Nakhon, former Deputy Army Commander-in-chief Gen Yot Thephatsadin, former Deputy Supreme Commander ACM /Air Chief Marshal/ Arun Phromthep and former Deputy Supreme Commander ACM Krasae Intharat. The defense lawyers cited their ailments as reasons to release them. /Text/ /Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Jan 86 p 2 BK/ 12228

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL--The Thai Foreign Ministry announced today the appointment of the new ambassador to Israel. The statement said whereas his majesty's government has proposed to the State of Israel the appointment of Mr Suchinda Yongsunthon as his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the State of Israel to succeed Mr Sompong Sutcharitkun, the government of the State of Israel has duly given agreement to the said appointment. /Text/ /Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 20 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

OFFICIAL ON ASEAN SUMMIT--Thailand is willing to host an ASEAN summit if other ASEAN countries agree, Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin of the Thai Foreign Ministry said yesterday. Mr Asa made the comment after returning from a 2-day ASEAN official meeting in Manila. The Foreign Ministry's permanent secretary said that during the senior officials meeting, Thailand proposed that the summit should have an economic thrust in view of the growing protectionist tide among developed nations. However, the regional grouping has not yet made a decision as to where and when the proposed ASEAN summit would be held. Mr Asa said that talks about details of the summit will continue in the next ASEAN official meeting. /Text/ /Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 15 Jan 86 BK/

OFFICIAL COMMENDS ATHIT SPEECH--Deputy House Speaker Piyanat Watcharaphon yesterday commended Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek for quashing coup rumors and reiterating his support for the government. The Si Saket MP, who was involved in a series of libel suits with the army last year, said he was glad to hear Gen Athit's speech on the "Army Meets the People" radio program during which he reiterated the military's support for the government and dismissed rumors of another coup. Gen Athit said during the program broadcast on Thursday that he does not have any immediate plans to enter politics and denied rumors that he is planning to set up his own political party. Saying he just wanted to do his job at present, the supreme commander did not rule out entering politics in the future. "It makes a politician like me feel good to see that the leaders of various institutions now understand the situation in the country better and want to cooperate to work for the benefit of the country," Mr Piyanat said. /Text/ /Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jan 86 p 20 BK/ 12228

POLITICAL 'TEAMWORK' URGED--Acting Social Action Party leader ACM /Air Chief Marshal/ Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday called on politicians to set aside their differences and to work together for the benefit of the people. Speaking after officially taking over as deputy prime minister, ACM Sitthi said he had earlier told the SAP ministers of the importance of teamwork in serving the people. Favoritism or factionalism would not help solving the country's problems, he said. ACM Sitthi said he would have no problem being acting SAP leader, deputy minister and foreign minister and vowed to dedicate himself to economic and social development. Internal problems in the Social Action Party, he said, had largely been resolved and he intended to restore the party's image and popularity for the next general election. More party members, he said, will go to the provinces to see for themselves the problems of the rural inhabitants and how they can be solved. ACM Sitthi said he held former SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot in high regard and would consult him on important issues. /Text/ /Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jan 86 p 12 BK/ 12228

TRINIDAD, TOBAGO DIPLOMATIC TIES--The Thai Government announced today the establishment of diplomatic relations between Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago. The statement said being desirous of promoting friendly relations and cooperation between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from 22 January 1986. The accreditation of the respective ambassadors will be mutually agreed between the two governments. /Text/ /Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

JAPANESE GRANT AID--Thailand has recently signed an exchange note with the Japanese Government which will provide a grant aid of 330 million to support Thailand's three development projects. The signing was made by Director General of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation Wanchai Sirirat and Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Masatada Tachibana last Friday in Bangkok. Under the exchange note, 320 million baht aid will be given to the Agriculture Ministry to support 1986 food production projects. Of the amount, 280 million baht will be spent on the purchase of fertilizer while 400 /as heard/ million baht on chemicals for crop production. Another 5 million baht aid will be granted to the Fine Arts Department for a project to restore historical parts in the northern province of Sukhothai. The remaining 5 million will be provided for the office of his majesty's principle private secretary to buy necessary equipment for his library. /Text/ /Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 2 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

LEADERS GREET INDIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK260748 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jan 86

/Text/ On the 36th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of India, Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Zail Singh, president of the Indian Republic. The message says, among other things:

We highly appreciate the courageous and valiant struggle of the Indian people under your clearsighted leadership in building the country with a modern progressive economic approach for the progress and wellbeing of the Indian nation. Our two peoples, Cambodian and Indian, have had fine traditional relations for a long time. From this sentiment, following the liberation of the Cambodian people from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, the Republic of India has been vigorously supporting and assisting the Cambodian people, morally, materially, and politically, thus contributing to healing the wounds of the Cambodian people from the painful years. Our government and people can never forget this great deed.

We take this opportunity to wish you, and through you the government and people of the Repbulic of India, good health and new successes in their noble tasks.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message to His Excellency Rajivn Gandhi, prime minister of India. The message stresses that:

Under your leadership, the Indian people have braved every difficulty and danger created by enemies and have resolved well internal political issues, strengthened national unity, defended the country's territorial integrity, and moved India along a modernization path that has brought new economic, cultural, and social progress to the Indian people. Firmly adhering to an independent, peaceful, and nonaligned foreign policy opposing old and new colonialism, the role and prestige of the Republic of India have been soaring in the international arena. Your recent visit to the SRV showed a new step in the development of the bonds of solidarity between India and the three Indochinese countries. May the traditional relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Cambodia and India constantly develop and grow stronger for the benefit and wellbeing of the two nations, thus making an important contribution to the task of defending peace and stability in Asia and the world. May you enjoy good health and new and greater successes in your noble tasks.

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CSO: 4212/51

PRK LEADERS THANK SRV COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK220430 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Jan 86

/Text/ Recently, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a message to thank Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, for their greetings message on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the 7 January National Day.

The message states: The 7 January 1979 victory of the Cambodian people is a historic event leading them to the construction of their country and nation in conformity with the correct path of genuine Marxism-Leninism as well as a victory of the great militant solidarity. The special relationship and multifaceted cooperation between our two peoples--Cambodian and Vietnamese--as well as those among the peoples of the three countries--Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos--have been strengthened for the common revolutionary cause and for the independence and freedom of each country. Your greetings and the most sincere assistance and support of the Vietnamese people have effectively encouraged our Cambodian people in their tasks of defending and constructing their beloved fatherland.

On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people who have actively assisted and supported the Cambodian party, government, and people and are continuing their international duties on our territory for the security and peace of the Cambodian people and for peace in Southeast Asia. May the bonds of special relationship, the militant solidarity, and the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries develop and strengthen further. Comrades, may you enjoy the best of health and may you score many more great successes in your noble duties.

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CSO: 4212/51

PHNOM PENH REPORTS ROUNDUP OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES

BK240941 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jan 86

/From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" Feature/

/Excerpt/ During the past week the Thai authorities created tension along the Cambodian-Thai border. The Thai used L-19, A-37, and F-5 aircraft to carry out reconnaissance flights 13 km deep into Cambodian airspace over the tri-border area, Phnum Kambot, Don Sar, Phnum Chhat, Poipet, Smatdeng, and northwest of Koh Kong. Moreover, a Thai L-19 aircraft overflew the tri-border area scattering leaflets.

At sea, Thailand has increased its activities by sending armed vessels to spy and catch fish in our territorial waters 217 times, over 100 times more than last week. Thai fishing boats entered our territorial waters near Koah Kong, (?Phu Quoc), and Poulo Wai within 7 and 40 miles.

Worthy of concern is that Thai troops arrogantly fired thousands of 105-mm cannon, 106.7 mm, DKZ 82-mm, and 82-mm mortar shells over hill 551, northwest and southwest of Smatdeng, and around the Pailin region.

With the complete support of the Thai authorities, the Pol Pot clique and a number of other Cambodian reactionaries who have taken refuge in Thailand gathered their forces and sent small groups to infiltrate into our territory in an attempt to attack and take control positions which they lost in the 1984-1985 dry season. Other groups infiltrate into the interior of the country, staged psychological war, plundered the people, and destroyed communications lines. However, our armed forces, revolutionary state power, and people in close cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer troops intercepted the infiltrations of the Pol Pot bandits and other Cambodian reactionary groups. Last week, 242 Pol Pot bandits and Sereika soldiers were put out of action, among them 84 killed, 13 wounded, and 19 arrested. Moreover, 136 enemy soldiers defected from the enemy ranks and returned to live with the revolution and their families. We seized 76 assorted guns, 21 mines, 2 radios, and a large quantity of military materiel.

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CSO: 4212/51

BOU THANG GREETS LAO COUNTERPART ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

BK220257 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 21 Jan 86

/Text/ On the occasion of the 37th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Army, Comrade Bou Thang, national defense minister of the PRK, sent a greetings message to Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR.

The greetings message says:

On the occasion of the 37th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Army, in the name of the entire KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to express my sincere and warmest greetings to you. May Comrade Minister enjoy the best of health and victories.

During the past 37 years, the Lao People's Army, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, waged a valiant and courageous struggle with high heroism, liberated the nation and the people from the yokes of the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, and advanced step by step toward socialism. In particular, during the 10-year period of the defense and construction of socialism, the Lao People's Army has steadily developed and has become an instrument of proletarian dictatorship of the LPRP. The national defense and security forces have successfully fulfilled their duties in smashing all maneuvers of destruction of the imperialists, the Chinese expanionist-hegemonists, and other reactionary forces and defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

We are confident that the solidarity of the armies and peoples of the three countries, who have a longstanding tradition of cooperation built during the wars of struggle against common enemies and have achieved brilliant victories for the revolutions of our three countries, has been strengthened and developed for the cause of defense and construction in each country contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world. On this occasion, we would like to express our profound thanks and gratitude to the support and assistance of the fraternal Lao party, government, and people to the Cambodian revolution. We would like to wish, through Comrade Minister, that the cadres and combatants of the entire fraternal Lao People's Army enjoy the best of health and successfully carry out all of their duties.

Would Comrade Minister accept our sincere salutations.

/12228
CSO: 4212/51

KAZAKH EDUCATION DELEGATION CALLS ON CHEA SOTH, DEPARTS

BK250930 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0443 GMT 24 Jan 86

/Text/ Phnom Penh 24 Jan (SPK)--Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, received in Phnom Penh on Thursday the delegation of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Kazakhstan led by Deputy Minister Kolesnikov Victor Andreevitch /name as received/.

On this occasion, Chea Soth termed the visit of the delegation as a contribution to the broadening of cooperation in the educational field between the two countries. He highly appreciated the wholehearted material as well as moral assistance given Cambodia by the Soviet Union, particularly in the development of the educational sector.

For his part, Kolesnikov Victor Andreevitch expressed satisfaction with the multiform development taking place in Cambodia and talked about his desire to further contribute to the development of the educational field in Cambodia in general and the development of higher education in particular.

The Soviet delegation left Phnom Penh the same day at the end of its 4-day visit to the PRK.

It was seen off by Ek Sam-ol, deputy minister of education, and Boris Romanov, counselor of the USSR Embassy to Cambodia.

During its stay, the delegation attended a defense of theses at the Cambodia-USSR Friendship Higher Institute of Technology, First Class, and was received by Pen Navut, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of education.

It also visited the languages institute, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the national museum, and the former royal palace.

/12228
CSO: 4219/24

BRIEFS

LAO FRONT DELEGATION LEAVES--Phnom Penh SPK 22 Jan--A delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction headed by Vice Chairman Bo Lang Boualapha, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, left Phnom Penh Wednesday morning /22 January/ concluding a weeklong visit to Kampuchea. It was farewelled at Pochentong airport by Di Phin, vice minister of war invalids and social actions of the Peoples' Republic of Kampuchea and vice president of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association (KLFA); Min Tkhin, deputy general secretary of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland; and Pheli Khounlaleuk, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea. While here, the delegation was received by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Front National Council and Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee. It attended the fifth conference of the Kampuchean Front's National Council and the founding of the KLFA branch in Phnom Penh, and signed an agreement on cooperation for 1986-90 between the Kampuchean and Lao fronts. The delegation visited a number of cultural establishments, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, mass graves of genocide victims, a model village, and the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

SRV EDUCATION MINISTRY DELEGATION RECEIVED--Phnom Penh SPK 22 Jan--Chea Soth, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice premier and minister of planning, received in Phnom Penh Tuesday /21 January/ a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Education led by Deputy Minister Tran Xuan Nhi. Chea Soth informed the guests of the fast development of education in Kampuchea and said it was largely owed to the assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Tran Xuan Nhi expressed his pleasure at this development and said he would further strengthen cooperation between the two ministries. The delegation left Phnom Penh the same day after an 8-day visit. It was seen off at Pochentong airport by Hang Chuon, deputy minister of education, and other Kampuchean officials. Vietnamese embassy counsellor, Do Minh Chau was also on hand. While here it had talks on cooperation and exchanged experiences with a Kampuchean delegation. It visited educational and cultural establishments and the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

KAZAKH EDUCATION OFFICIAL ARRIVES--A delegation of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Technical Education of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic led by Vice Minister Kolesnikov Victor Andreevitch arrived in Phnom Penh Monday for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was met at Pochentong airport by E.K. Sam, vice minister of education; Yang Thy, chief of the Department for Higher Education and other Kampuchean officials. Boris A. Romandy and Achot_Z. Melik Chakhazaroy, Soviet embassy counsellors, were also present. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 21 Jan 86 OW/ 12228

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Phnom Penh SPK 22 Jan--A delegation of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association led by General Secretary Min Khin was back in Phnom Penh Monday after a 2-week visit to the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, Min Khin, also deputy general secretary of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland, signed with the Soviet side an agreement on cooperation between the two friendship organizations. The delegation also attended a meeting marking the Seventh National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (7 January), visited the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Leningrad, the Abkhazian autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and other localities. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in English 1123 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK/ 122

VIETNAM AIRLINES OPENS NEW OFFICE--Phnom Penh SPK 22 Jan--"Vietnam Airlines" has set up office in Phnom Penh. Present at the inauguration were Thong Khon, president of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee; Phan Nguon, chief of the Kampuchean Civil Aviation Department; Tran Manh, chief of the Vietnam General Department of Civil Aviation; Ngo Dien Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea; and a representative of the Soviet company Aeroflot. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

ANNUAL ARMY MEETING--At the military training school in Battambang Province recently, the provincial military command organized the third meeting to sum up achievements in the movement to fight the enemy in defense of the fatherland conducted by the province's armed forces during 1985. For 2 full days, the meeting's participants learned with great revolutionary pride about the success of national defense efforts by the armed forces of Battambang Province in the past year. On this occasion, Comrade Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the province's provisional party committee, and chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of Battambang Province, expressed high appreciation for the great results achieved by cadres and combatants in the armed forces of Battambang Province during 1985. He also pointed out the various perfidious maneuvers of the enemies who are nurturing dark designs to cause all kinds of obstruction to the development of our revolution and people. In conclusion, Comrade Ke Kimyan urged all meeting participants to push ahead actively with efforts against the enemies, agitate the masses into joining the work to proselytize the misled persons, strengthen and expand the militia, accelerate the troop recruitment drive, participate in the 5-good emulation movement of the revolutionary armed forces, and implement successfully the resolutions put forward by the Fifth Party Congress. /Text/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

LAO FRONT DELEGATION VISIT--Phnom Penh, 21 Jan (SPK)--Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council received in Phnom Penh this morning the delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction led by its vice chairman Boualang Boualapha currently visiting Cambodia. On that occasion, Chairman Chea Sim talked about the good traditions of struggle of the three Indochinese peoples in general and those of the Cambodian and Lao peoples in particular. He said that all enemies were defeated when facing the firm Indochinese solidarity. The Cambodian leader declared his complete support for the Lao people struggling for the safeguard of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The head of the Lao delegation highly praised the achievements scored by the Cambodian people in national defense and construction. He wished that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries, particularly the two fronts, deepen with every passing day. On that morning, Men Chhan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and Boualang Boualapha signed an accord of cooperation between the Cambodian and Lao fronts for the 1986-90 period. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

GREETINGS MESSAGES FROM ABROAD--Phnom Penh, 22 Jan (SPK)--On the occasion of the Seventh National Day of Cambodia (7 January), Heng Samrin, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, received a congratulatory message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. I am convinced, says the message, that the fraternal relations and cooperation in every field between our parties, governments, and people will grow stronger and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and all reactionary forces in the interests of our people and world peace and security. We would like to wish you comfort, success, and prosperity to the heroic Cambodian people. On the same occasion, Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, also received from Flavco Bravo Pardo, president of the Cuban National Assembly, warm congratulations. In his message F.B. Pardo expressed his admiration for the rebirth of a new Cambodia and said he is convinced that the Cambodian people will have new successes in the economic and social development of their country, which are the fruits of their great efforts and the clearsighted policy of the Cambodian party and government. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in French 0437 GMT 22 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

GREETINGS SENT TO INDIAN MINISTER--On the occasion of the 36th Independence Day of the Republic of India, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, has sent a greetings message to His Excellency Bhagat, minister of parliamentary affairs of the Republic of India. The message said, among other things: On behalf of the PRK National Assembly and in my own name, we are very happy to extend to you and the fraternal Indian people our fraternal salutations and warmest and most intimate greetings. We have closely watched the resolute struggle waged by the Indian people until they achieved brilliant victories in defending national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and in building material and technical establishments. We have noted with satisfaction

that the fraternal relations, solidarity, and allround cooperation between our two peoples and especially between our two legislative organizations have strengthened and developed constantly in the interests of peace, security, and wellbeing of mankind. On this auspicious and joyous occasion, we would like to extend profound gratitude to the government and people of India for giving both moral and material support and assistance to the Cambodian people in defending their national independence and revolutionary gains and building the Angkor fatherland. May Your Excellency, the Parliament, and the people of the Republic of India enjoy good health, wisdom, and greater victories in fulfillin your noble tasks. /Text/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/601

[illegible] PAPER ON CONFERENCE ON ORGANIZATION OF FORCES

BK[illegible]0230 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan p 1

[Report by Thi An]

[Text] The VPA General Staff recently held the 1985-86 all-army conference on the organization of forces. The conference unanimously adopted the report delivered by the major general chief of the Organization and Mobilization Department on task of organizing forces over the past 5 years. The conference also discussed and exchanged ideas to make the report more concrete and complete.

During the past 5 years, under the direct supervision of the chief of the general staff; the commanders of military regions and special zones; the commanders of the military corps, armed branches, and services; and the chiefs of various general departments who were assigned the staff function of establishing various forces, the Organization and Mobilization sector has positively and actively helped chiefs of various echelons scrupulously carry out the resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee as well as various directives and orders of the chief of the general staff.

Over the past 5 years, the strengthening of various forces in the entire army has been carried out comprehensively and uniformly. These include both the regular and reserve forces, the main and local forces, and other forces at military organizations, schools, and grassroots units. Tasks on building forces have made important achievements, thereby contributing to improving the quality and strength of the army. The task of organizing forces has met requirements for firmly defending the northern frontier. It has helped the Vietnamese armed forces, together with friendly armed forces, score great victories of strategic significance, changing the battle situation in Cambodia, stabilizing the situation in Laos, and maintaining social security and order.

The task of organizing forces in the years ahead will face numerous difficulties. However, the conference expressed confidence that under the leadership of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee and the direct supervision of the Chief of the General Staff, the organization of forces will make greater achievements.

Concluding the conference, the major general deputy chief of the general staff expressed his ideas contributing to the completeness of the report on the 1986-90 task of the organization of forces. The comrade major general urged delegates to the conference, upon returning to their units, to quickly establish their table of organization of forces in accordance with the firm spirit of the conference in order to promptly report to the chief of the general staff for approval.

/12929
CSO: 4209/266

EDITORIAL CITES IMPORTANCE OF YOUNG OFFICER RANKS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Training Ranks of Young Officers To Meritoriously Continue the Glorious Traditions of the Heroic People's Army"]

[Text] In our army, the young officer forces are becoming steadily stronger. These are the cadre ranks that are presently holding management posts at all detachment levels, the class of future commanders at all echelons of our army on the road toward a modern regular status.

Our army, proudly undergoing a long fight full of sacrifice and hardship, has cultivated and forged a rank of cadres succeeding each other in maturity, expressing the brilliant qualities of a revolutionary army, absolutely loyal to the party, and ready to die for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for socialism, to stubbornly fight, to command with wisdom and versatility, and to be worthy as the support and the initial element in creating the combat strength and victory of our army during every period of the revolution.

Alongside the class of cadres going before are the tempered and experienced young officers at the detachment level, cadres who have been nurtured and matured within the heart of the new system, rich in revolutionary enthusiasm, trained in the regular army, with good health and fair cultural, scientific and technical knowledge, receptive toward the new, enthusiastically inquisitive, and creative. Many have and are experiencing the challenge of combat to protect the fatherland and fulfill their international mission.

Actual practice in construction and combat at the primary level has proven the powerful rising strength of the young officer class at the present time. At every work position and on every battlefield, the young officers have clearly expressed their qualities and abilities to complete the entrusted mission. However, because they are still young and inexperienced, the young officer ranks still have definite limitations such as: their practical experience is not yet great, their ability is not yet strong, there is still much confusion in their troop management and command, a number lack an exemplary style, etc. Thus, constant concern for elementary and advanced training to allow the young officer ranks to have sufficient capabilities to properly shoulder their assigned responsibilities is a task of especially important significance in the immediate as well as the long term aspect.

The advanced training of young officers must be complete, both in viewpoint, outlook, combat will and operating ability, and in daily behavior and lifestyle.

Forging a revolutionary will is an issue of foremost importance. Each young officer must be an example expressing the determination-to-fight-and-win spirit of our army. Every individual must have a seething revolutionary spirit and a resolute and staunch combat will in the face of every difficulty and challenge, wholeheartedly for the revolutionary undertaking. No matter where or at what time, in combat as well as on assignment and in study and labor, on the front line or in the rear, each young officer must constantly uphold a spirit of responsibility, be devoted to the mission, and use the efficiency of command and leadership work, the level of mission completion of the unit, and the trust of the masses and the men as a yardstick to measure his political qualities and ability.

Nearly all young detachment level officers at the present time have received advanced training in the regular system. However, knowledge and experience gained through fundamental study in school cannot promptly answer rich and seething daily practical application. Therefore, continued advanced training of the total capabilities of the young officer through actual practice and work is an issue requiring constant emphasis. Aspects requiring concentration at the present time in the advanced training of young officers are command style, management capability, and handling of daily tasks. They must be trained in the ability to judge the situation, rapidly grasp the practical aspect, and promptly set forth methods of correctly handling and resolving situations that occur.

Most of the young detachment officers are approximately the same age as the draftees. Forging a modest behavior and a simple and exemplary lifestyle is an issue requiring special attention. Each young officer must be a nucleus of solidarity, constantly respect the soldiers' personality, live closely with the men in comradeship and partnership, and love the lower levels and the men like his own flesh and blood.

Each young officer must train himself in actual work, combat and daily activity. On the other hand, leadership and command at all echelons, especially at those above the primary level, must be constantly recognized, and regular advanced training of lower level cadres is one of their important tasks and heavy reponsibilities. Echelons above the primary level must set the example in quality, behavior, standards and abilities in order for the young officer to study and follow. While remaining in close contact with the primary level and the troops, upper echelon leadership and command must emphasize the timely extraction of good and bad aspects and that what has or has not been done by the primary level cadres in order to train and correct them. Only with wholehearted guidance and assistance without undertaking tasks for them can cadres at all echelons help the young officers unceasingly develop their initiative and creativity in work in order to swiftly advance and mature.

The combined combat strength of each primary level unit forms the total combat strength of our army. Constant concern for elementary and advanced training to give the young officers sufficient qualities and abilities to properly shoulder leadership and command responsibilities is not only an urgent problem but also a constant and important requirement in the construction of a rank of outstanding cadres to inherit the glorious traditions of our army and allow our army to eternally be a heroic army of a heroic people.

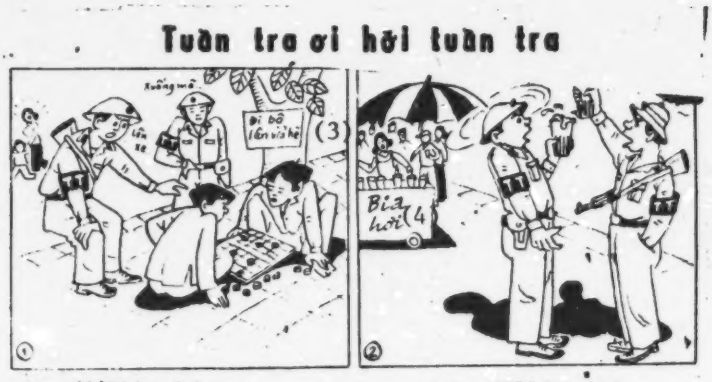
7300
CSO: 4209/245

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CARTOON CRITICIZES CITY PATROL FOR DERELICTION OF DUTY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Dec 85 p 2

[Cartoon]



(1) *Khi mách nước...* (2) *Khi bia hơi...*

Tranh : QUỐC DUYỆT

Key:
1. They're either kibitzing the chess game...
2. ...or guzzling beer
3. For pedestrians only [chess players ignore sign and block sidewalk while patrol ignores their infraction]
4. Draft beer

/9365
CSO: 4209/262

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VAN TIEN DUNG AWARDS AIR DEFENSE CORPS

BK231407 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] On 22 January the Air Defense Corps organized a solemn ceremony to receive the Gold Star Order, the most noble award, bestowed by the state to officers and combatants of the corps. Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee, and Minister of National Defense attended the ceremony. Also attending the function were many generals and high-ranking officers of the VPA; officers, combatants, and military personnel of the Air Defense Corps.

On behalf of the Council of State, Senior General Van Tien Dung solemnly pinned the Gold Star Order on the traditional banner of the heroic Air Defense Corps.

Addressing the ceremony, the senior general commended officers, combatants, and personnel of the Air Defense Corps [words indistinct] for their consistent faithfulness to the revolutionary cause of the party and the national and for their efforts in maintaining the tradition of combating while engaging in construction, in striving to gain maturity, and in scoring glorious victories.

The senior general said that all officers, combatants, and personnel of the Air Defense Corps, elated at receiving the valuable and noble award bestowed by the fatherland and the people, should strive to heighten the fine tradition and character of the army and the corps, develop their achievements, and triumphantly fulfill all tasks to be worthy of the party's and the people's confidence, and to be worthy as the heroic Air Defense Corps of the VPA.

On behalf of the officers, combatants, and personnel of the Air Defense Corps, [words indistinct] expressed the corps' boundless gratitude to the glorious CPV and esteemed president Ho Chi Minh who made great contributions to leading and forging our army. He pledged that the Air Defense Corps will seriously carry out the advice of the senior general minister of national defense, and strive to build the Air Defense Corps into a revolutionary, standardized, and modernized force with increased combat strength.

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CSO: 4209/266

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, SWEDEN AID BINH TRI THIEN

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 85 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Emergency Aid Received from German Democratic Republic to Assist Binh Tri Thien"]

[Text] On 9 December at the capital international airport, the Aid Acceptenace Committee and People's Committee of Binh Tri Thien Province held a ceremony to accept emergency aid sent by the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic to assist the people of Binh Tri Thien Province in overcoming the consequences of recent typhoons 7 and 8.

Attending were Do Thi Tai, Chairman of the Aid Acceptance Committee; Phan Trung Chinh, representing the Binh Tri Thien Provincial People's Committee; and Do Huu Khai, Presidium Member of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other People; along with representatives of the International Department of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Vietnam Herman Sovidau; and Sommo Phenda, representing the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic, also attended.

Mr. Sommo Phenda presented 15 tons of emergency aid supplies, consisting of medicines, cloth and blankets, to Do Thi Tai.

Do Thi Tai and Phan Trung Chinh sincerely thanked the Government, the Solidarity Committee, and the people of the German Democratic Republic for their kind and timely concern and assistance.

--The Committee of Sweden for Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has launched a contribution campaign and has initially sent a symbolic 50,000 krona (Swedish currency) to assist the people of Binh Tri Thien in restoring their lives and production.

7300
CSO: 4209/245

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN EDITORIAL

BK211111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Jan 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 January editorial: "The Lao People's Army Has Grown More Powerful With Every Passing Day"]

[Text] The date 20 January 1949 -- the day on which the Lao Itsala army was founded -- has become an important historical milestone in the glorious revolutionary undertaking of the Lao people of all nationalities. Since that day, under the leadership of the LPRP, the LPA has fought continuously and gallantly, thus contributing significantly to the success of the Lao revolution in each stage of development.

Through 37 years of building, fighting, and maturity, the LPA has been imbued with a supremely glorious revolutionary tradition. Educated and tempered by the LPRP -- successor of the Indochinese Communist Party -- and protected and fostered by the Lao people of all nationalities, the LPA has fought gallantly and step by step defeated the aggressive armies of the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists.

The Lao revolution's history will be engraved forever in the LPA's immortal military exploits in various campaigns in northern, central, and southern Laos in the early 1950's as well as in the campaigns to liberate the Plain of Jars, Xieng Khouang, Luang Nam Tha, and Nam Bac during the period of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The peak of the heroic achievements recorded by the LPA with the coordination of the entire people was the brilliant military exploit in 1975, which led to the complete liberation of the country and establishment of the LPRP. That great victory marked an extremely important turning point in the entire process of the Lao revolution, thus ushering Laos into a new era -- the era of genuine independence, freedom, peace, and socialism.

Embarking on the new revolutionary stage and joining the entire country in implementing the two strategic tasks laid down by the LPRP -- building and defending the socialist fatherland -- the LPA, by developing to a high degree its glorious tradition, has always fulfilled outstandingly all the noble duties entrusted by the party and people of Laos.

Over the past 10 years and more, the Lao people and army have built and defended their fatherland under a situation that is rife with basic advantages, difficulties, and complexities.

The big-paton expansionists-hegemonists are colluding with the U.S. imperialists, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai administration, and other reactionaries in an attempt to oppose and undermine the Lao revolution. They have stepped up activities to oppose, undermine, and threaten the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the LPDR on its northern and western borders. Particularly, they have launched attacks on and illegally occupied three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province close to the Thai border.

Faced with such a situation, cadres and combatants of the Lao People's Armed Forces, by sharpening their vigilance and ensuring a high degree of combat readiness, have promptly prevented and smashed many schemes and acts of provoking, threatening, invading, and undermining Laos by various types of enemies. Hundreds of the enemy's armed provocations, commando raids, and landgrabbing operations in the border areas have been repulsed; the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the LPDR have been firmly defended; and its national security and social order and safety have been ensured.

All LPA units not only undergo satisfactory training and maintain a high degree of combat readiness but also participate in economic development to help make their country prosperous.

Through 37 years of continuous fighting, the LPA has grown more powerful with every passing day, thus worthily inheriting the glorious Itsala tradition. The LPA has now become a new type of revolutionary army with a high fighting will. Equipped with increasingly modern weapons and technology, it deserves to be the sharp tool of violence of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat to defend the country and preserve the national security of the party and people in the new revolutionary stage.

As its friends and comrades who have shared the same combat trenches and fought side by side for many decades against various types of foreign aggressors, our people and armed forces are highly elated at and proud of the great achievements, glorious tradition, and vigorous maturity of the fraternal LPA. We are also highly elated at the continuous development of the close solidarity between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Laos, painstakingly fostered by President Ho Chi Minh and the two parties.

On the occasion of this glorious traditional day, let us wish all the cadres and combatants of the fraternal LPA many still greater successes in the struggle to build Laos into a powerful and prosperous country. May the special, unshaken militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Laos last forever.

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CSO: 4209/266

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETS LAO ARMY ON ANNIVERSARY

OW202030 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA 20 Jan--General Van Tien Dung, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and national defence minister, has sent a message of greetings to General Khamtai Siphandon, vice chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers and national defence minister, on the 37th anniversary of the Laos People's Army.

The message said:

"Under the leadership of the Lao People' Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the Laos People's Army together with the entire Lao people have made brilliant exploits successively defeating the French colonialist and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, thus bringing Laos to a new era, that of peace, independence, unification and transition towards socialism.

"The Vietnam People's Army is very proud of the indomitable comrade-in-arms and intimate brother as the Laos People's Army, and greatly rejoices over the fine development of the special relationship which has bound the armies and peoples of our two countries.

"On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, state and people and the army of Laos for their warm feelings, loyal and pure solidarity and wholehearted support and assistance to the Vietnamese People's Revolutionary cause.

"May the Laos People's Army record still greater achievements in all fields, enhance its fighting strength, firmly defend the revolutionary gains, and successfully fulfill the tasks put forward by the 3rd Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

"May the militant solidarity, the special relationship and fraternal cooperation between the two peoples and armies be further consolidated and developed.

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CSO: 4200/585

TRUONG CHINH GREETS INDIA'S NATIONAL DAY

BK260506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Full text" of SRV Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh's message of greetings to Indian President Giani Zail Singh on the Republic of India's national day]

[Text] On the occasion of the Republic of India's national day, on behalf of the SRV Council of State and the Vietnamese people, and on my own behalf, I would like to extend to Your Excellency and the fraternal Indian people my warmest greetings. Over the past 36 years, the Indian people have overcome countless difficulties and ordeals unprecedented in India's history and have achieved great successes in economic construction and in the building of their country into a prosperous one. They have frustrated all the sabotage plots and actions of their enemy, thus firmly safeguarding their national independence, unity, and territorial integrity.

The Republic of India today has become a very important force for peace and development in Asia and the world and has vigorously developed its international role, especially the role as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The Vietnamese people highly value these wonderful achievements scored by you, friends. I would like to take this opportunity to wish the fraternal Indian people still greater success in defending and building their country into a prosperious and powerful one and in making due contributions to maintaining peace in Asia and the world.

May the long-standing friendship and the multifaceted close cooperation between our two countries develop steadily with every passing day. I wish you good health and happiness. My respectful salutations.

/12913
CSO: 4209/267

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS INDIA'S NATIONAL DAY

BK260611 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Full text" of SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's message of greetings to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the Republic of India's National Day]

[Text] On the occasion of the Republic of India's national day, I would like to extend to Your Excellency, the government and the fraternal people of India my warmest greetings. Over the past year, the Indian people, under Your Excellency's clear-sighted leadership, have overcome the most serious ordeals and have scored many brillant successes in all respects. Not only have these successes made the Indian people happy, but they have also been a source of joy for all progressive nations and for India's friends throughout the world.

Despite the fact that the world situation is now very complicated, it has opened up bright prospects for the struggle to safeguard peace in Asia and the world. With its heavy duty as a great nation in Asia and as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, India has been contributing and will continue to make its due contributions to the common struggle for peace, national independence, and development of various nations.

We are very pleased with the fine development of the traditional friendship between our two nations. Your Excellency's visit to Vietnam in November 1985 opened up a new, very important era in the multifaceted cooperation between our two countries and was an important contribution to the cause of peace and independence in the world. We are sincerely grateful for the valuable assistance given by the government and the fraternal people of India to us during our struggle for national independence in the past and for our current cause of national construction and defense.

We wish the fraternal Indian people still greater successes in the cause of safeguarding national unification and territorial integrity and building a prosperous and powerful India, thus contributing to maintaining peace in Asia and the world. May the friendly relations and the multifaceted close cooperation between Vietnam and India be constantly strengthened and developed. We wish you good health and happiness.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also sent a message of greetings to his Indian counterpart Bali Ram Bhagat.

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CSO: 4209/267

INDIAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK261306 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Statement by Pushkar Johari, Indian ambassador to Vietnam, on the occasion of India's 36th national day--recorded in English fading into Vietnamese translation; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] With regard to bilateral relations between India and Vietnam, 1985 was a historical year. The successful visit to Vietnam on 27-28 November 1985 by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the warm and gracious welcome extended to our prime minister by the leaders and people of Vietnam have attested to the unshakable relations between the peoples of our two countries. Your high-ranking leaders' attachment of great importance to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Vietnam visit and the honors bestowed on late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during that visit, as well as your respect for the late prime minister, have demonstrated clearly the Vietnamese people's affectionate sentiments toward India. The Indian people openly reciprocate these sentiments.

In addition to the close political relations between our two countries, we have tried to contribute in the most modest way to the reconstruction of Vietnam's economy through the bilateral cooperation program. In its recent session in Hanoi, the joint India-Vietnam commission reached agreement in many major domains. Under this agreement, the two countries can trade and cooperate with each other for mutual benefit. We attach great importance to the development of this cooperation and believe that in the years ahead the governments of the two countries will work together to transform the agreements reached by the joint commission into reality.

In the next few weeks, the Vietnamese people will celebrate their traditional new year. On this occasion, I would like to convey the Indian people's warm and fine greetings to the Vietnamese people. I strongly believe that in the new year, the Vietnamese people will advance further on the road of progress and development.

Long live the friendship and solidarity between Vietnam and India. Thank you, friends.

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CSO: 4209/267

BRIEFS

LAOS ROAD CONSTRUCTION--Hanoi VNA 24 January--The survey and designing enterprise under the Vietnamese Ministry of Communications and Transport has helped Laos survey 19 sections of roads totalling 2,375 kilometers in length; several of them are under construction. This is in furtherance of an agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the two governments and the protocol signed between the Vietnamese Ministry of Communications and Transport and the Lao Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications. In 1985, the enterprise fulfilled the state plan by 110 percent and was awarded the labor order, second class, by the Vietnamese government. Moreover, it was twice conferred the itsala order by the Lao Government. More than 200 cadres and workers of the enterprise also received the itsala order and friendship order. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 24 Jan 86 OW]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR CONCLUDES TOUR--Hanoi VNA 23 January--Yvan Bastouil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic, left here today concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0757 GMT 24 Jan 86 OW]

EDUCATION DELEGATION VISITS KAMPUCHEA--Hanoi VNA 23 Jan--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Education led by Vice Minister Tran Xuan Nhi paid a week-long visit to Kampuchea ending Tuesday at the invitation of its Kampuchean counterpart. During its stay in Kampuchea, it discussed the bilateral cooperation with a delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Education. As agreed upon, the Vietnamese Ministry of Education will supply the Phnom Penh teachers college and several general education schools with teaching and laboratory equipment. The delegation presented the Kampuchean Ministry of Education with a quantity of teaching aids and visited a number of educational institutions and production establishments in Phnom Penh and Kandal Province. The Vietnamese guests were warmly received by Chea Soth, political bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 23 Jan 86 BK]

POSTAL DELEGATION VISITS INDIA--Hanoi VNA 22 Jan--A delegation of the Vietnam central post office led by its head Dang Van Than paid a friendly visit to India on Jan 14 as a guest of the telecommunication department of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Board of the Ministry of Communication. While in India, it had working sessions with the leading members of the Indian host organizations on matters of mutual interests with a view to strengthening the

bilateral cooperation in postal services and telecommunications between Vietnam and India. The guests visited various postal and telecommunication centres in Bangalore and Bombay. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 22 Jan 86 OW]

LAO PROVINCIAL DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA 15 Jan--A delegation of Laos' Sayaboury Province led by Khamvon, Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, has paid an eight-day visit to its Vietnamese sister province of Thai Binh. While in Thai Binh, the Lao guests called on some economic and social establishments, had working sessions with a delegation of the host province and signed documents on the development of bilateral cooperation and mutual assistance in various fields. Under these agreements, Thai Binh continues sending to its Lao twin province experts in agriculture, water conservancy and food industry. The two sides agreed to further coordinate in forest exploitation, wood processing, making wood furniture for home consumption and export. In addition, Thai Binh will provide Sayaboury with a quantity of household commodities and help the latter in personnel training. In return, Sayaboury will export to Thai Binh wood, groundnut, sesame and other agricultural products. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 15 Jan 86 OW]

SOVIET YOUTH MEDAL--Hanoi VNA 15 Jan--The Executive Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union recently presented the honorary medal to the organization of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in Ho Chi Minh City in recognition of its contributions to consolidating the friendship between the young people of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 15 Jan 86 OW]

YOUTHS ATTEND DPRK MEETING--Hanoi VNA 21 Jan--A delegation of the Vietnam university student union has attended a meeting of the executive committee of the International Union of Students (IUS) recently held in Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. The meeting which was attended by 79 international organizations, including students organizations from the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic and the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, held a special session on peace, security in Asia and the Pacific, and a teach-in of Asian and the Pacific students on education and society. The delegations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea attended a meeting for solidarity with Korea, the celebration of the anniversary of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and a reception given by President Kim Il-Song in (?honour) of the delegations. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 21 Jan 86 BK]

SRV-USSR ENERGY COOPERATION MEETS--Hanoi VNA 17 Jan--The minutes of the 9th session of the working group on energy of the Vietnamese-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation were signed here this afternoon. Signatories were Tang Van Phuc, Vietnamese vice minister for electric power, and M. V. Borisov, vice minister of the Soviet Energy and Electrification Ministry. The session noted that in the past year, especially in 1985, the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation on energy has been quite a success. The tempo of construction at the Hoa Binh and Tri An hydro-electric power plants (respectively in north and south Vietnam), the Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant in the north and other projects had all been going as scheduled. The two sides pledged closer cooperation in the

period ahead in order to overcome the difficulties in material supply and ensure the building tempo and quality of these projects, especially the quality of the hydropower projects. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 17 Jan 86]

SRV CEMA SESSION ENDS--Hanoi 13 Jan--The 37th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Committee for cooperation in planning ended in Ho Chi Minh City today after six days of deliberations presided by Soviet representative in the committee Nikolay Talyzin. Czechoslovakia was represented by Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potak. The committee set as the main direction of its activity gradual implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CMEA member states till the year 2000 as adopted by 41st (special) CMEA session. The delegates also approved a draft program of the construction of nuclear power plants in the CMEA countries will in the year 2000 be submitted for discussion at a CMEA session. Representatives of the CMEA states in the Committee for Cooperation in Planning met during the session with Vietnamese officials for talks on prospects of economic cooperation between Vietnam and other CMEA members. They also signed bilateral protocols on the results of coordination of national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period between Vietnam and other CMEA member states. [CTK correspondent] [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 13 Jan 86 LD]

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--On 21 January Indonesian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the SRV Johannes Petrus Louhanapessy paid a courtesy call on SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong held a cordial talk with Ambassador Johannes Petrus Louhanapessy. [Text] [Hanmi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jan 86 BK]

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM ASSISTANCE--On the afternoon of 8 January, in Hanoi, Vice Minister of Water Conservancy Dinh Gia Khanh, on behalf of the Vietnamese Government, and Mr (York), representative of World Food Program [WFP] in Vietnam, signed a program of action on WFP food aid to Vietnam to help it build various water conservancy projects including the Nghi Xuan pumping station in Nghe Tinh Province and the Kien Gwang water conservancy area and the Kinh Mon reservoir in Binh Tri Thien Province. The projects will be completed in 3 years, 1986-1988. Attending the signing ceremony were representatives of the Council of Ministers' Office, the State Planning Commission, and the Central Committee for Reception of Aid. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jan 86 BK]

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CSO: 4209/266

PHAM HUNG SPEECH AT INTERIOR MINISTRY CONFERENCE

BK270113 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jan 86 pp 1,4

[Speech by Pham Hung, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Interior, at conference held by the Ministry of Interior, at conference held by the Ministry of Interior from 13-15 January to round off the Popular Movement to Safeguard the Fatherland's Security]

[Text] Dear comrades:

Today, in the early days of the new year 1986, the Ministry of Interior is holding a conference to round off the progressive popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, the Council of Ministers, and the Ministry of Interior, I warmly welcome all the comrade delegates representing various departements, ministries, sectors, mass organizations, and those progressive units typifying the popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security, and those heroic units belonging to the people's public security forces. I also warmly welcome all comrade delegates and distinguished guests attending this conference.

I have learned that you, the comrades representing various localities and typical progressive units, have enthusiastically prepared many vivid reports, reflecting the creative and diverse application of the many resolutions and directives of the party and the state in specific situations and localities and portraying many concrete activities, beautiful images, and valuable work experiences found in the popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security.

We warmly hail all the progressive models of various localities, sectors, and units, of the people of various nationalities, and of the entire nation for their positive efforts to participate in building and stepping up the popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security in the past, and for having scored many encouraging achievements in the cause of safegaurding the fatherland's security.

Dear comrade,

In compliance with Directive No. 92 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat on the motivation drive to "build clean and steadfast people's public security forces and step up the popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security," the interior ministry's leadership has, for two years now, launched among the entire people's public security forces a movement to "study, profoundly understand, and scrupulously implement Uncle Ho's six teachings to the people's public security forces." It has also initiated the movement to "build and multiply progressive models as part of the popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security."

Comrade Vice Minister Tran Dong, representing the interior ministry leadership, has presented a report rounding off the task of multiplying progressive models over the past two years. Now let me add the following points:

I. The important significance and the great outcome of the task of building and multiplying progressive models under the popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security.

Not only has the movement to build and multiply progressive models among the masses for the safeguarding of the fatherland's security brought about realistic results in maintaining public order and security at the grass-roots level but it has also been instrumental in promoting solidarity while at work and in production, building new socialist men and new socialist ways of life at the grass-roots level and pushing ahead other fields of activities. These tasks are related to the people's life. The results obtained are encouraging and worthy of being publicized for widespread study in order to promote the implementation of these tasks.

The popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security is inseparable from and closely related to the essential interests of the people in their daily life. It helps make productive labor more effective and the people's life more secure and stable. That is why it has drawn a positive response from the people. This movement also contributes to building and developing various mass and party organizations, making them increasingly clean and steadfast. That is why the movement has become more vivid and developed ever more extensively. Its outcome has attested to our efforts to develop the working people's revolutionary movement and has been an active contribution to implementing the two strategic tasks--successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland--put forth by the Fifth Party Congress. This is the essence of the popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security.

It is necessary to realize profoundly that the great effect of this movement--which is part of the mass revolutionary movement--lies in the fact that it has contributed positively to building various party, government, mass, public security, and military organizations into clean and steadfast ones. This is the basic condition of decisive importance for motivating and directing the

people to voluntarily rise up to struggle against negative phenomena in the internal ranks, against theivery, and against the violation of socialist property and other social vices; and for maintaining public order and security, and building up the spirit of solidarity and amity among the people so they can develop the traditional expression "people in the same country must love one another" by joining hands in building a prosperious and powerful homeland and a plentiful, happy, and peaceful life for themselves. This is also the true nature of socialism and the essence of the system of dictatorship by the proletariat which advocates developing the working people's collective mastery.

The fact that the movement has developed and many advanced models have appeared is proof that the party committee and administration at all levels have concerned themselves with providing leadership, that the various sectors, mass organizations, and large numbers of people have positively participated in the movement, that the public security forces and army troops have served as a core, and that easy-to-remember and realistic matters have been laid down for everyone to perform in accordance with each period of time, each primary unit, and each locality. This is the result of good motivation and organization and the ability to gather all forces and to place the core force under the unified leadership of the party committee echelons which has stirred up the initiative and creativity of large segments of people and the latent and inexhaustible strength of the laboring people in our socialist regime. This is also a school of political and social management organized under many suitable forms for thousands, tens of thousands, and even millions of laboring people.

At any time, the task of mobilizing and organizing the masses to stage the revolution is always considered by our party an important task of strategic significance. The task of national construction and defense will be victoriously implemented but all our people must realistically, positively, and directly participate in the task in an organized manner as socialist collective masters. They must themselves shoulder the tasks set by the revolution and not expect anyone else to do it for them. Promoting collective mastery and establishing the laboring people's system of collective mastery is simultaneously a goal and a motive force of the socialist revolution. The movement to build and multiply the advanced models of national defense and security among the masses is launched in this direction and has therefore scored great achievments. It is necessary to realize profoundly that this is a "labrinthine network" that actively helps control and attack the enemy most effectively in the defense of national security and the maintenance of public order and security.

II. The general situation and task of strenuously emulating in learning from, catching up with, and surpassing the advanced models in the movement for national defense and security.

In the past five years, in light of the fifth party congress resolution, all our people and troops have overcome towering difficulties caused by natural disasters and enemy threat, and have scored great and very fundamental achievements, creating conditions for our advance.

In 1985, despite successive storms, flashfloods, and droughts in many localities, the total volume of grain production nationwide still increased by 400,000 metric tons over 1984 while the industrial crops, animal raising, and maritime production were developing well. The value of industrial production increased by 7.4 percent. Some major projects have been completed on schedule and have been put into use. Progress has been noted in the domains of communications and transportation, education, public health, and social welfare.

The southern provinces have basically completed agricultural cooperativization. The transformation of privately run trade and industry has been intensified, while the network of socialist trade has expanded. The procurement of agricultural products and the control of handicrafts and artisan industry goods have also progressed well. The quotas of imports and exports increased 7.6 percent over 1984.

Many factories and districts, well aware of the party central committee's sixth, seventh, and eighth plenum resolutions, are reorganizing production, eliminating bureaucratic subsidization, and adopting socialist economic accounting and business. Many sectors, localities, agencies, and factories have continued to revamp their management machinery by getting rid of intermediary jobs and unnecessary paperwork, streamlining their staff, and increasing the efficiency of work, production, and business transactions to clearly reflect the advancing trend and new progress and to detect new and positive factors that should be fostered and developed.

At the end of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan, despite many difficulties, our people have recorded many great sutcesses and numerious positive factors have emerged, creating favorable conditions for further advance. Aside from this, our national economy still faces actute difficulties and serious imbalances. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries are still feverishly [word indistinct] a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country, Laos, and Cambodia with very cruel, cunning, and dangerous tricks in an attempt to realize their scheme of expansion in Southeast Asia, and to create tension in Asia and the Pacific. The struggle between us and the enemy, closely lined with the struggle to decide "who will beat whom," is proceeding in a very complex and fierce manner.

The year 1986 is very special: It is the year in which the Sixth Party Congress is held and the fourth 5-Year Plan launched. It must be the year in which the working people's right to collective mastery is developed, the mechanism of economic management renovated, bureaucratism and state subsidies abolished, the economic accounting and socialist business system implemented, production promoted, distribution and circulation firmly controlled, mastery over the market and prices exerted, negativism suppressed, and speculators and smugglers resolutely punished... All this is aimed at enabling us to concentrate our efforts on fulfilling the most important tasks, satisfying the most pressing demands, gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and the people's living conditions, creating new sources of capital accumulation, and creating favorable conditions for more vigorous development in subsequent years.

In such a situation, the protection of security and order will become a very heavy task. We must be highly alert and promptly expose and cope with enemy schemes, thereby preventing the enemy and other criminal elements from carrying out sabotage, causing trouble, and fomenting rebellions. At the same time, we must make every effort to combat negativism in our ranks and violations of socialist property, control the market and prices, protect security and order, safeguard the people's lives and property, and actively contributre to successfully fulfilling the 1986 state plan.

For this reason, we must actively build pure and strong people's public security forces and promote the mass movement for the protection of national security to make it develop more widely and steadily with higher quality and efficiency. We must continue to promote and multiply progressive models in conjunction with household and population management, which is a strategically important and pressing current task on the present front of security and order protection.

The progressive models are a highly valuable asset created by the concentrated wisdom and energy of party and administrative organs, mass organizations, and numerous people. Emulating, catching up with, and overtaking the progressive models is the shortest way to organizing comprehensively strong organs, enterprises, hospitals, schools, subwards, and hamlets. Progressive models are living lessons, living books of guidance created by the abundant reactivity and initiative of the large masses of people, something which cannot be found in textbooks or lectures. They are the natural products of the revolutionary movement in the struggle to achieve mastery over society, nature, and oneself and to abolish the old and build the new and progressive under the party leadership.

We must launch a movement to emulate in learning from, catching up with, and surpassing the advanced models in a widespread manner to all localities, to each city ward and village, each production and business unit, each hospital, each school, and so on. Each of these places must be a fortress to defend national security and where work, labor, and production are carried out with high productivity, quality, and effectiveness; new men and a new socialist culture are built; political security and public order is firmly maintained; and the people's life and property is safeguarded.

In this emulation movement, our struggle is to build and multiply the scattered advanced models and form them into a well meshed system linking villages to villages, city wards to city wards, agencies, factories, schools, hospitals to localities and then advance toward enabling whole districts, precincts, cities, and provinces to become advanced models that basically achieve the advanced requirements and contents.

Although it is difficult to multiply the advanced models, we already have the experiences of the pioneer units. They provide fundamentally favorable conditions from which we can multiply and develop advanced models even more vigorously. The greatest experience of advanced models shows that we must closely link the contents of the movement for national security defense with

the contents of the movement to promote labor and production, and with the vital interests of the people in their everyday life under the leadership of the party committee, and the guidance of the administration. This also calls for the positive participation of all sectors, mass organizations, and large numbers of the people with the public security forces and army troops playing the key role.

The most vital point of the revolutionary emulation movement is to develop the initiative and creativity of the masses and to emulate in improving even more positively all our activities in the economic, social and cultural fields, and our everyday life on the basis of implementing the guidelines and policies of the party and the state plan. Emulation further reflects self-criticism and criticism of a broad mass character. On such a basis, we will develop initiative nd creativity, develop good points, overcome bad ones, and make the movement constantly animated and steadily developed. In the emulation, we should struggle against bureaucratism, misuse of authority, and oppression of the people. Bureaucratism precludes vitality, creativity, and initiative of primary installations and the people, and erodes the latent strength of the socialist regime and the laboring people.

As the core force of the mass movement for national security defense, the people's public security force should realize profoundly that its vital duty is to build and multiply advanced models. By accelerating the managerial control of households and people and developing the grassroots-level network in close connection with the mass movement for national security defense, the force will create a "labyrinthian network" of the people to actively prevent and control the enemy offensive, defend national security, maintain social order, win great victories, and make worthy contributions to the tasks of building socialism and defending the country with glorious success.

Dear comrades:

Our conference has been a fine success after two days of urgent and animated work. The attractive advanced model units have provided to the conference valuable lessons of experience not only from the moral and ideological viewpoint but also from the practical standpoint. They have brought about realistic results in promoting the construction of material bases, boosting production, accelerating the implementation of the 1986 state plan, and advancing our economy to a new step of development. All sectors, echelons, mass organizations, and people countrywide should stir up a revolutionary movement to build and multiply the advanced models of national security defense among the masses, develop the movement in a broad, profound, and steady manner, and encourage all people to enthusiastically work, produce, fight, thriftily build socialism, and contribute their strength and ability to meritoriously implement the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending our beloved socialist Vietnam fatherland.

With such a scope and in such a spirit, I wish you all new vitality and new success. On the occasion of the New Year, I wish all the delegates a year of good luck in your social life and happiness in your families.

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VO VAN KIET REPORT AT HEROES CONGRESS, PART 3

OW261210 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jan 86

["Report" on Part 3 of Report by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a recent national congress of heroes and outstanding emulators in Hanoi]

[Text] Part 3 of the report points out: Esteemed and beloved President Ho taught us that emulation requires solidarity, patriotism, internationalism, efforts to safeguard peace, and people's transformation. He encouraged all people and all sectors to emulate each other everyday, assuring us that we will surely win and the enemy will surely fail. He stressed that the emulation movement is aimed at eliminating these enemies--misery, illiteracy, and aggression--by relying on the people's strength and spirit in order to create happiness for the people. He pointed out the main shortcomings we all should overcome. In many places, our people, especially our cadres, still fail to thoroughly understand the significance of the patriotic emulation movement, thinking that it is different from our daily tasks, which are actually the foundation of the emulation movement, and that it is a temporary event, whereas it actually is a continuous one. Many localities have not worked out an emulation plan in accordance with local circumstances. In some places, each mass organization or sector has its own emulation plan but these plans are not in agreement with each other. Many localities have gained some experiences, but they have failed to exchange these experiences with other localities so that they can avoid bad things and learn the good things from each other.

President Ho also taught that it is the duty of the party, the government, and the front to advance the emulation movement to a higher and broader scale. He once criticized many cadres in charge of various sectors and localities for failing to pay adequate attention to the task of guiding and organizing the emulation movement. He stressed the need to consider the production and economization movement as the center of the patriotic emulation movement, and urged each locality and unit to sign emulation contracts and implement its own production and economization plan in order to fulfill the government's general plan.

As we recall President Ho's teachings and recommendations, how profound they are. They relate to current realities and remain new to us. We must scrupulously implement his directives and do a better job so that the

emulation movement will continue to seethe and retain its vigor, and yield the results he expected.

The 9th plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee and the 10th session of the National Assembly, 7th Legislature, have decided on the orientation and tasks of the socioeconomic plan for 1986, the first year of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the year of our 6th Party Congress, an important year for the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks and objectives set forth by the 5th Party Congress for the initial stage of the transition period, which are: to continue to consider agriculture as the foremost front; to concentrate efforts on rapidly increasing the production of grain and foodstuffs and securing raw materials for industry; to develop the production of consumer and export goods; to develop key heavy industries in support of agricultural, industrial, consumer goods production; to develop the communications and transportation sectors; and to increase the volume of export goods.

In 1986 we must concentrate on realizing the most important objectives; effect profound changes in the use of available labor, land, and material and technical bases; properly exploit all potentials; rapidly increase the amount of products for society; coordinate economy with national defense and vice versa; and satisfactorily implement the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

The 1986 state plan reflects the strong determination of the Party Central Committee and the National Assembly as well as of the entire party, people, and army to carry out major measures regarding the proper redistribution, redeployment, and use of labor forces by society; to properly settle distribution and circulation problems; to stabilize the market, price, financial, and monetary situation; to strictly practice economy in production and consumption; to step up socialist transformation; to consolidate the new production relations; to go one step further in building the new management system; to achieve democratic centralism; and to apply the socialist system of economic accounting and business transactions, in accordance with and focused on the plan.

In 1986 the laboring people's collective mastery must be exercised through a seething and effective emulation mass movement and through real improvements in the work of party leadership and state management.

Inbued with President Ho's teachings and thoroughly comprehending the main guidelines and tasks of the 1986 state plan, we must satisfactorily organize and guide the patriotic socialist emulation movement to effect profound changes in each and every primary installation and each and every laborer and obtain practical results in promptly and outstandingly implementing the 1986 state plan and other revolutionary tasks.

The report then stresses the need to properly organize and launch the following four emulation movements:

1. The movement for labor productivity.

It is necessary to renovate the management system to achieve truly high productivity, quality, and efficiency and to properly use the available labor, land, and material and technical bases in order to boost production and trade activities. Great attention must be paid to redistributing and redeploying local labor, properly using the labor force in each enterprise and organ, reducing the personnel not directly engaged in production, and motivating the entire people and army to enthusiastically participate in building new economic zones.

All cadres, workers, and government employees must work in a methodical and disciplined manner to ensure that all days and hours worked actually result in productivity and efficiency. All school children must emulate each other in achieving good results in their study and labor. It is necessary to strictly inspect the quantitative and qualitative results of labor and implement the system of distribution according to labor, to coordinate the application of combined measures regarding the consolidation of production relations and the renovation of the economic management system, to motivate all people and installations to uphold the sense of mastery and the spirit of self-reliance, to apply scientific and technological advances, to rationalize production, to improve production and labor organizations, and to turn out large amounts of material wealth with less expenditure in labor, materials, energy, and capital.

2. The all-people movement to participate in restoring socialist order in all spheres and combating all negative phenomena in the economic, cultural, and social life.

The cadres of the distribution and circulation sector must emulate each other in improving trade operations, controlling goods and money, renovating and managing markets, and controlling themselves. They must vigorously combat speculators, hoarders, and saboteurs; expand and improve socialist trade; and satisfactorily serve production, combat, and the people's life. The entire people and armed forces must actively participate in managing markets and combating all negative phenomena in their respective installations and localities, and must cooperate with the state in promptly stabilizing the market, price, financial, and monetary situation.

3. The movement to strictly practice economy in production work, and consumption.

It is necessary to apply scientific and technological advances and to fully use mechanical and equipment capacity; to increase productivity; to reduce waste of labor, materials, and energy; to lower production costs; to strictly inspect product and project quality to ensure that it is maintained and improved; to save labor; to eliminate unnecessary organs, organizations, and intermediary links; to transfer a number of cadres and employees of administrative services to production; to ensure that all people have jobs and work efficiently; to develop occupations and services; to employ all unemployed laborers; to strictly reduce all expenditures, especially administrative and operational expenditures; to eliminate losses of revenues in order to balance the budget; to economize on spendings, especially spending of public funds; to increase exports with a view to importing staple goods

necessary for production; and to advance to enable each echelon to pay off its expenses while fulfilling its obligations to the center.

4. The all-people movement to participate in consolidating national defense and maintaining social security and order.

The VPA, with its three services, should strive to train itself in all aspects, increase its combat strength, stand ready to fight well, and score many exploits while actively participating in building the economy and properly organizing life. The people's public security force should build itself into a clean, steady, and vigorous force to ensure social security, counter the enemy's multifaceted sabotage, maintain social security and order, and combat all negative activities.

The entire people must participate in consolidating national defense and security, support the forefront, properly implement the rear services policy, and participate in maintaining order and security and fighting negativism.

Regarding the issue of strengthening leadership and organizing the emulation movement, the report stresses: In order to properly organize the patriotic socialist emulation movement in accordance with President Ho's teachings, the task of leading and organizing the emulation movement must be really strengthened in the following major aspects:

1. The emulation movement is a revolutionary mass movement to promote mastery in the broad struggle to transform society and build a new society, economy, culture, and type of people. This movement must necessarily be led, motivated, encouraged, and upheld by the various party organizations, from the central down to the grassroots levels. All party committee echelons should set forth the objectives, requirements, and contents of the emulation movement; strive to educate and build new people to be the collective masters and motive force of the movement and foster and improve these new people through the movement. Great attention must be paid to checking and correcting erroneous motives in emulation resulting in exaggerating achievements and covering up shortcomings. It is necessary to encourage each party chapter and cadre to actively and exemplarily serve as leaders of the movement. Attention must be paid to helping weak collectives and individuals and to appropriately commending truly meritorious collectives and individuals. It is necessary, through the emulation movement, to consolidate, organize, train, and select cadres.

2. The patriotic socialist emulation movement is substantially an emulation movement in the economic field, and emulation movement to implement state plans. All administrative echelons must therefore consider the organization of the emulation movement as a necessary task to be performed, because Lenin said: Organizing the emulation movement must have an important place in the Soviet administration's economic work.

Leaders must strive to create the necessary conditions to enable the emulation movement to develop favorably, and must motivate their management personnel to cooperate with the various mass organizations in supervising the movement; in uncovering, confirming, and summing up innovations, experiences, new

developments, and advanced models; and in systematizing the experiences and innovations so that all people and units can apply them without worry. It is necessary to commend and criticize adequately, promptly, and accurately.

3. As the masses' organized forces, the mass organizations, including trade unions and youth groups in particular, must satisfactorily carry out the task of motivating, building, and developing the emulation movement in accordance with the prescribed objectives and contents. This must be done with the agreement of party and administrative organizations to ensure that the movement really reflects a broad mass nature, promotes the three revolutions, and truly serves political tasks. They must join the administration in selecting advanced models, making commendations, and ensuring that all decisions truly reflect the correct desire of broad sections of the masses.

The emulation councils--organizations composed of representatives of the administration and mass organizations and established by the various echelons--must have uniform emulation plans and avoid disharmony as President Ho has warned. The emulation committees at all levels must be strengthened to help the party, administration, and emulation councils in the implementation of tasks.

4. When correct contents have been adopted for an emulation plan, effective measures must be taken to attract all echelons, sectors, installations, and the masses to participate in the emulation movement so that no one is left out. Special attention must be paid to exploiting all innovations and experiences of heroes and emulation combatants, which are our people's most valuable assets. Since these advanced models are not particularly favored to launch any undertaking of their own, learning from, applying, and popularizing their innovations and experiences is the shortest way to ensure productivity, quality, and efficiency.

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REGULATION ON MILITARY ORGANS OF CONTROL

BK240210 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[21 December 1985 "Regulation on Organization of Military Organs of Control"]

[Text] Pursuant to Article 100, Article 127, and Articles 138 to 141 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

Pursuant to the Law on Organization of People's Organs of Control;

Pursuant to the duties and organization of the Vietnam People's Army;

This regulation defines the organization of military organs of control.

Chapter I

General Regulations

Article 1

Military organs of control are agencies controlling the observance of law that belong to the system of the people's organs of control of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and which are organized in the people's army.

Within their competence, military organs of control are obliged to contribute to protecting socialist legislation, the socialist regime, and the working people's right to collective mastery; protecting security, national defense, and army discipline; protecting socialist property; and ensuring respect for the lives, property, freedom, honor, and dignity of soldiers, national defense workers and employees, and other citizens.

Any act encroaching upon the interests of the state or the collective, the fighting strengtrh of the army, and the legitimate interests of soldiers, national defense workers and employees, and other citizens must be dealt with in accordance with the law.

Article 2

Military organs of control consist of the following:

--The Central Military Organ of Control;

--Military organs of control of the various military regions, armed services, and general department, and of corresponding levels; and

--Military corps [quan doan], provincial, and regional military organs of control.

Military organs of control of armed services and general departments and provincial and regional military organs of control shall be set up only in those places where it is deemed necessary to do so. Their establishment shall be decided upon by the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, after consultations with the minister of national defense.

Article 3

The Central Military Organ of Control belongs to the structure of the Supreme People's Organ of Control. It controls the observance of law by military management organs and other units and organizations of the army. It also controls the observance of law by soldiers on active duty, national defense workers and employees, reservists during the period of formal training or during inspections of their combat readiness, members of the militia and self-defense forces participating in joint combat activities with the army, and other people called up to perform military duties under the direct management of army units. It exercises the right of public prosecution and ensures the strict and uniform observance of law.

Lower-level military organs of control shall control the observance of law, and exercises the right of public prosecution within their spheres of responsibility.

In those places where, due to special conditions, there are no people's organs of control, the chief procurator may entrust the military organs of control with controlling the observance of law by all citizens.

The chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control shall lead the work of military organs of control directly or through the chief procurator of the Central Military Organ of Control.

Article 4

Within their competence, military organs of control shall control the observance of law and exercise the right of public prosecution through the following activities:

1. Exerting overall control over the observance of law in the people's army;

2. Controlling the observance of law in the investigative work of investigating organs in legal cases falling under the juridicial power of military courts;

3. Controlling the observance of law in the administration of justice by military courts;

4. Controlling the observance of law in the enforcement of sentences and rulings already taking legal effect handed down by military courts;

5. Controlling the observance of law by army organs and units responsible for detention and reeducation in army penal units and for the disciplinary detention of soldiers; and

6. Investigating criminal cases falling under the competence of military organs of control.

Article 5

In performing their duty, the military organs of control are responsible for coordinating with commanding personnel and with political and investigation agencies, the military court, the army inspection agency, the local people's organs of control, the social organizations, and troops, and should rely on the assistance of soldeirs and other citizens to positively struggle to prevent and control crimes and violations of the law and of army discipline.

The military organs of control will coordinate with the above agencies to propagandize and educate people on legal matters and to gather statistics and do research on crimes and other violations of law.

Article 6

1. Units stationed in localities, excluding those which have their own military organs of control, will be controlled by the local military organs of control for their compliance with law.

2. Commanders and command agencies at all levels must promptly inform the military organs of control of all crimes and violations of law occurring in their units. If necessary, cases can be reported to the closest military organs of control while simultaneously informing the heads of the military organs of control at their levels.

Article 7

1. The military organs of control are organized and operate in accordance with a centralized and unified system.

A military organ of control is led by a chief who will be placed under the leadership of the next higher military organ of control. In performing their jobs, the military organs of control will only refer to law and the unified leadership of the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief without being dependent on commanders and military command agencies.

The Central Military Organ of Control chief is responsible to the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief for the control of compliance with law in the army.

2. The Central Military Organ of Control chief is appointed and removed by the Council of State as recommended by the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief with concurrence of the defense minister.

3. Deputy chiefs of the Central Military Organ of Control are appointed and removed by the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief. They are selected from among the high-ranking military controllers as recommended by the Central Military Organ of Control chief.

The chiefs and deputy chiefs of lower level military organs of control are appointed and removed by the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief as recommended by the Central Military Organ of Control chief.

Chapter II

Tasks of Military Organs of Control

Section 1

General Task of Control

Article 8

Within the socpe of their mission and jurisdiction, the military organs of control will check the documents and measures of various military management agencies and other units and organizations of the army to ensure their compliance with law; control the actions of active soldiers, workers, national defense employees, and reserve soldiers during training; control the combat readiness status of the militia and self-defense forces in combat coordination with the army; and control all other people tasked to perform military jobs under the direct managerial control of the army in order to ensure that the documents, measures, and action conform with the constitution, laws, regulations, and resolutions of the National Assembly and the Council of State, and with other legal documents, regulations, policies, systems, and rules published by the army.

Article 9

In performing the general task of control within their area of responsibility, the military organs of control have the right to:

1. Request the military management agencies, commands of all echelons, units of the same and lower levels, locally stationed units of higher levels and state agencies, and social organizations--when these agencies and social organizations are related to the cases of law violation and encroachment on the army's interests--

a. To provide the military organs of control with necessary materials and documents for defining law violations;

b. To inform the military organs of control of all acts that encroach on the interests of the state, army, and collectives, and the legitimate benefits of soldiers, workers, national defense employees, and other citizens, and have occurred in their agencies and units. The results of dealing with these acts must also be reported;

c. Control violations of law by subordinate units and report the results thereof to the military organs of control;

d. Appoint specialists to the task of clarifying necessary matters within their area of responsibility.

2. Request the army inspection agency of the same level to inspect violations of the law and report the results thereof to the military organs of control.

3. Request soldiers, workers, national defense employees, and other citizens to answer cases of law violation involving them.

4. Control on the spot the compliance with the law by the agencies and units specified in point 1 above through their application of managerial and administrative measures to settle the complaints and denunciation by soldiers, workers, national defense employees and other citizens in case of a law violation; and convene or attend meetings to discuss measures to deal with and prevent as deemed necessary violations of the law by these agencies and units.

5. Petition or protest the agencies, units, and commands of all echelons in point 1 of this article, requesting them to amend, abrogate the various files and measures or to suspend the application of such files and measures to cases of law violation in dealing with those responsible for such violations. In case of need, criminal proceedings or appropriate measures can be initiated to ensure the indemnification of those who suffer injuries resulting from law violations.

Article 10

The military agencies, command echelons and other cadres, locally stationed units of higher echelons, state agencies, social organizations of people involved are responsible for scrupulously implementing the requests mentioned in points 1, 2, and 3 of Article 9 within no later than 30 days upon receiving such requests. In special circumstances when a longer time is required, prior approval of the military organs of control must be secured.

Agencies, units, social organizations, and people involved are dutybound to answer the petitions and protests specified in point 5 of Article 9 no later than 15 days after receiving the petitions and protests. If they agree with the petitions and protests, they must clearly state what has been, is being, and will be done to meet the requests in the petitions and protests. If they do not agree, they must also state the reasons clearly.

In case a higher agency receives petitions and protests against its subordinate agencies and units from the military organs of control, the time limit for answering is 30 days from the receipt of the petitions and protests.

Section 2

Controlling Investigative Work

Article 11

Military organs of control shall control the observance of law in the investigative work of investigating organs concerning the crimes and offenders falling under the juridical power of military courts so as to ensure that:

1. All violations of law are investigated and dealt with in accordance with the law so as to punish the guilty and spare the innocent;

2. No one is arrested, detained, or subjected to curtailment of his citizen rights or violation of his life, property, honor, and dignity against the law.

3. Legal proceedings and investigations are conducted in strict accordance with the provisions of the law. In investigating, it is necessary to collect both incriminating and exonerating evidence, clarify aggravating or mitigating circumstances for the defendants, and determine the motives and circumstances of the offenses; and

4. Investigation of criminal responsibility is initiated on good grounds and in accordance with the law.

Article 12

While exercising their control over investigative work, military organs of control are empowered to:

1. Control the initiation of criminal proceedings by investigating organs or initiated criminal proceedings, then transfer the case to investigating organs for investigation;

2. Approve or refuse to approve, in accordance with the provisions of the law, warrants of arrest, temporary detention, extention of temporary detention, release, temporary release, search, and other measures taken by investigating organs; issue decisions for arrest, temporary detention, extension of temporary detention, release, temporary release, search, confiscation of pieces of material evidence and forward them to investigating organs for action; and request investigating organs to track down offenders still at large;

3. Establish investigative requirements; return the file on a case when the evidence is found to be inadequate, and request that the investigating organ concerned conduct further investigation; request investigating organs to provide the necessary documents related to the offenses and violations of law and to report on the state of lawbreaking.

4. Control the examination of the sites of crimes and the interrogation of defendants or other activities related to the investigative work of the

investigating organs; and directly interrogate the defendants when deemed necessary;

5. Decide to prosecute or drop charges, suspend or temporarily suspend investigation, change the legality of a case, and overrule decisions by the investigating organs which are found to be groundless or against the law. In case a decision to prosecute is made, the military organ of control shall prepare an indictment; and

6. Request investigating organs to replace those investigaytors who have violated the law while conducting investigations; rectify acts violating the law during the course of investigation. Investigate the criminal responsiblility in case there is an investigator committing an offense in his investigative work.

Article 13

Investigating organs and investigators concerned are dutybound to strictly comply with all requests and decisions of the military organs of control as specified in Article 12. In case of disagreement on the requests and decisions of the military organs of control mentioned under items 2, 5, and 6 of Article 12, they shall still have to comply, but have the right to refer the matter to the next higher military organ of control for consideration and decision. In case of disagreement on the requests and decisions of the Central Military Organ of Control, they have the right to refer the matter to the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control for consideration and decision.

Section 3

Controlling Juridical Work

Article 14

Military organs of control shall control the observance of law in the administration of justice for the purpose of ensuring that the juridical work of the military courts is carried out in accordance with the law and in a strict and timely fashion.

Article 15

While exercising control over juridical work, military organs of control have the right to:

1. Participate in making preparations for sessions to be held by military courts at corresponding levels;

2. Participate in legal proceedings, in the reading of the indictment, and in the debate over a case at the sessions held by military courts at corresponding levels;

3. Request that the military courts at corresponding levels hand over the files of court cases necessary for the control of juridical work;

4. Challenge by appelite procedures preliminary sentences and decisions that have yet to acquire the effect of law handed down by military courts at corresponding or lower levels; and

5. Challenge by supervisory procedures sentences and decisions already taking legal effect handed down by lower-level military courts, when violations of the law are noted.

The Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control is empowered to challenge the sentences and decisions that have taken legal effect handed down by military courts at all levels in accordance with supervisory procedures when violations of the law are noted, or in accordance with retrial procedures when new evidence is found.

Article 16

1. The chief procurator of the Central Military Organs of Control is empowered to attend meetings of the chief judges, deputy chief judges, and judges of the high-level military court to discuss guidance for the application of the law and implementation of juridical policies.

In cases where the chief procurator of the Central Military Organ of Control does not agree on a decision of the high-level Military Court, he shall report the matter to the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

2. The heads of military organs of control at the military region or corresponding levels are empowered to attend meetings of the committees of judges of military courts at the same level to discuss the application of the law and juridical policies.

In cases where the heads of military organs of control at the military region or corresponding levels do not agree on a resolution of the committees of judges of military courts at the military region or corresponding levels, they shall refer the matter to the chief procurator of the Central Military Organ of Control.

Section 4

Controlling Sentence Enforcement

Article 17

The military organs of control shall control the observance of law by other organs, units, and organizations of the army, by various state organs, social organizations, and people concerned in the enforcement of sentences and decisions already taking legal effect handed down by military courts in order to ensure that these sentences and decisions are enforced in accordance with the law and in a thorough and timely manner.

Article 18

In exercising control over the enforcement of sentences, the military organs of control are empowered to:

1. Request that the enforcement organs and units concerned:

a. Inspect their own enforcement of sentences and decisions already taking legal effect handed down by military courts and notify the military organs of control about the results thereof;

b. Supply files and documents or produce files, records, and documents related to the enforcement of sentences; and

c. Enforce the sentences and decisions already taking legal effect handed down by military courts which have not yet been executed.

2. Exercise control over the observance of law by various organs, units, and organizations of the army, by state organs, social organizations, and people concerned in enforcing sentences and decisions already taking legal effect handed down by military courts; and exercise control over the observance of law by these organs and units in resolving the complaints and denunciations by soldiers, national defense workers and employees, and other citizens against the enforcement of court sentences;

3. File petitions or challenges with the organs and units concerned to request them to revise, rescind, or suspend the implementation of documents, measures, or acts violating the law in the course of enforcing court sentences; and to request these organs and units to take administrative actions against responsible individuals for their unlawful acts. If necessary, investigation into criminal responsibility shall be initiated.

Article 19

Relevant organs and units are responsible for processing scrupulously all th requests mentioned in point 1 of Article 18 within 30 days at the latest after receiving these requests.

As for those petitions and protests mentioned in point 3 of Article 18, relevant organs and units are responsible for giving their answers within 10 days at the latest after receiving these petitions or protests.

In exceptional cases where more time is needed, they should seek the approval of the military organ of control. If there is any disagreement over these petitions or protests, they will report the reason for this to the military organ of control for information.

Section 5

Control over the Detention and Reeducation Activities of Military Discipline Enforcement Units and Over the Detention of Soldiers as a Disciplinary Measure.

Article 20

Military organs of control shall exercise control over the observation of law by those military units and organs responsible for the detention and reeducation activities of military discipline enforcement units and for the detention of soldiers as a disciplinary measure in order to ensure that:

1. All detentions for reeducation and the detention of soldiers as a disciplinary measure are well justified and are carried out in acordance with the law as well as with the military discipline code.

2. All the systems of detention for reeducation at military discipline enforcement units and of the detention of soldiers as a disciplinary measure are scrupulously observed.

3. The life, property, honor, dignity, and other rights of detainees, if not denied by law, are respected.

Article 21

When exercising control over detention and reeducation at discipline enforcement units and over the detention of soldiers as a disciplinary measure, military organs of control have the right to:

1. Make periodic and unscheduled on-site checks of the detention and reeducation sites run by various discipline enforcement units; and of the detention of soldiers as a disciplinary measure.

2. Check papers, files, and documents of those organs and units at the same or lower level concerning the detention and reeducation activities of discipline enforcement units as well as other papers about the detention of soldiers as a disciplinary measure.

3. Receive and settle complaints and accusations by detainees, and personally get the testimonies from the latter.

4. Ask those organs of corresponding level--which supervise the detention and reeducation activities of discipline enforcement units as well as the detention of soldiers as a disciplinary measure--to inspect these units and keep the military organs of control concerned informed of the inspection results.

5. Ask the organs of corresponding or lower-level concerned and responsible officials to answer about instructions and measures concerning the law on detention and reeducation by discipline enforcement units or violations of that law and about the detention of soldiers as a disciplinary measure.

6. Decide on the release of those being detained for reeducation at discipline enforcement units or for disciplinary punishment without legitimate grounds or punishment which is against the law and against the military discipline code.

7. By means of petition or protest, ask the organs of corresponding or lower level concerned to revise, scrap, or suspend the execution of unlawful decisions, measures, and actions, and to punish those responsible for these unlawful acts. In the event an official responsible for the detention and reeducation task or for the detention of soldiers as a disciplinary measure commits such an offense, he shall be placed under criminal investigation.

Article 22

Relevant organs, units, and officials are responsible for processing scrupulously those requests mentioned in points 4 and 5 of Article 21 and give their answers within 30 days at the latest since receiving these requests; and for forwarding to the military organs of control concerned all the complaints and accusations of those being detained for reeducation or for disciplinary punishment.

As for those decisions, petitions, and protests mentioned in points 6 and 7 of Article 21, relevant organs are responsible for giving their answers within 10 days at the latest after receiving these petitions or protests. In exceptional cases where longer time is needed, an approval from the military organ of control concerned should be obtained. With regard to those decisions on the release of soldiers being detained for disciplinary reasons, they shall be implemented immediately.

In case there is a disagreement over these decisions, petitions, or protests, responsible organs and officials shall clearly give the reasons and they have the right to refer these cases to a higher military organ of control for reconsideration. This higher military organ of control shall consider and decide on the case within 15 days at the latest since receiving this request.

Section 6

Task of Investigation

Article 23

1. Military organs of control will investigate criminal cases as stipulated by law excluding those cases under the investigative jurisdiction of the army's security agency.

2. As regards those criminal cases involving many convicts and criminals some of which fall under the investigative jurisdiction of the military organs of control, then the investigation agencies of military organs of control will take over all the cases. If needs be, the military organs of control may ask other investigation agencies to take over the whole case or parts of them.

Article 24

In investigating criminal cases, the investigation agencies of military organs of control may apply all measures prescribed in law to the task of investigation.

Chapter III

Organization and Cadres of Military Organs of Control

Article 25

1. The Central Military Organ of Control includes the chief, first deputy chief and other deputy chiefs, and controllers. It is led by the chief.

The deputy chiefs assist the chief, receive assignments for the chief, and are responsible to the chief.

When the chief is absent, the first deputy chief will replace him.

2. The Central Military Organ of Control has a control committee composed of a chief, varous deputy chiefs, and some high-ranking controllers who are appointed by the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief as recommended by the Central Military Organ of Control chief.

This committee will refer to the directives of the Supreme People's Organ of Control and the army's tasks, to discuss the control guidelines, tasks, and plans; the draft directives and reports of the Central Military Organ of Control chief, and other important duties as deemed necessary by the chief.

In the various meetings of the control committee, the final conclusion and decision must be taken by the chief. In case the chief's final decision is different from that of the majority in the control committee, the chief will carry out his decision and simultaneously report it to the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief.

Article 26

1. The military organs of control of military regions, armed services, general departments, and eequivalent echelons are composed of chiefs, first deputy chiefs, other deputy chiefs, and controllers.

The military organs of control of military regions, armed services, general departments and equivalent echelons are led by their chiefs. When the chiefs are absent, they will be replaced by the first deputy chiefs.

The other deputy chiefs assist the chiefs, receive assignments from the chiefs, and are responsible to the chiefs.

2. The military organs of control of military regions, armed services, general departments, and equivalent echelons each have a control committee composed of a chief, various deputy chiefs, and some controllers who are appointed by the Central Military Organ of Control chief as recommended by the military organ of control chief at the respective level.

The control committees of these military organs of control will refer to the directives of the Central Military Organ of Control chief and the unit mission to discuss the implementation of control guidelines, tasks, and plans; the

drafting of directives and reports for the chiefs, and to perform other important matters as deemed necessary by the chiefs.

In the various meetings of the committees, the chiefs will make the final conclusion and decision. In case the chiefs' decisions differ from those of the majority in the committees, the chiefs will carry out their decisions and will simultaneously report them to the Central Military Organ of Control chief.

Article 27

The military organs of control of army corps, provinces and zones are composed each of a chief, a deputy chief, and various controllers. They are led each respectively by the chief.

The deputy chief assists the chief and replaces him in his absence.

Article 28

The military organs of control at all levels each have an investigation agency.

The organization and operation of the investigation agencies in the military organs of control at all levels is determined by the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief who will report it to the Council of State for ratification.

Article 29

The operating machinery of military organs of control at all levels is organized consistently with their functions and tasks.

The operating machinery of the Central Military Organ of Control is determined by the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief after concurring with the defense minister and submitting a report to the Council of State for ratification.

The operating machinery of lower military organs of control is determined by the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief after concurring with the defense minister.

Article 30

1. The Central Military Organ of Control chief is responsible to the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief for leading all the activities of the central and lower level military organs of control.

2. Based on law, the directive of the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief on control tasks, and the defense minister's order on the army's mission, the duty of the Central Military Organ of Control chief is:

a. To set forth the guidelines, tasks, and plans for controlling the army;

b. To guide and control the activities of lower military organs of control and to issue decisions and directives of a mandatory type to various military organs of control;

c. To organize the working machinery; recommend the assignment and removal of cadres; and administer and organize the training of cadres for military organs of control at all levels;

d. To generally review the task of controlling the army's complaince with the law and to coordinate with the concerned agencies inside and outside the army in conducting propaganda and education on the law and in establishing statistics on crimes and violations of the law;

e. To guide and organize scientific research, control tasks, and criminology in the army;

f. To petition the defense minister, the head of General Political Department, commanders, chief political officers of all ranks, and military management agencies about preventive measures and the struggle against crimes and other violations of the law in the army.

The Central Military Organ of Control may attend the meetings of the Defense Ministry and military management agencies at all levels to discuss the implementation of laws and army regulations, and to enforce the socialist legal system and army discipline.

Article 31

1. The controllers of military organs of control are VPA officers meeting the criteria of the people's control staff statue.

2. There are three levels of controllers in the military organs of control: high, medium, and primary levels that correspond with the classification of officer ranks in the army.

High-level controllers of the Central Military Organ of Control are controllers of the Supreme People's Organ of Control. They are appointed and removed by the Council of State on the recommendation of the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief.

Controllers of the various lower military organs of control are appointed and removed by the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief as recommeended by the Central Military Organ of Control chief.

The chiefs, deputy chiefs, and controllers of military organs of control at all levels receive identity certificates from the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief to control compliance with the law and have sufficient legal authority as prescribed by law.

Article 32

1. The policies of commendations and rewards and disciplinary responsibilities stipulated by the state and in VPA regulations are applied to the cadres and personnel of the military organs of control.

2. Within their own jurisdiction, only the chiefs of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Central Military Organ of Control, and various higher military organs of control may decide to reward and discipline the chiefs, controllers, and investigators of lower military organs of control for their performance of control and investigation tasks.

Article 33

The personnel staff, budget, and operational facilities of military organs of control at all levels are decided by the defense minister after concurring with the Supreme People's Organ of Control chief.

Chapter IV

Final Clause

Article 34

The Supreme People's Organ of Control chief and the defense minister provide guidance for the implementation of these regulations.

Hanoi, 21 December 1985

SRV Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh

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CSO: 4209/267

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS SPORTS CELEBRATION

BK211141 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The Physical Education and Sports General Department held a grand ceremony in Hanoi on the afternoon of 20 January to mark its 40th anniversary.

Attending were Comrades Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Science and Education Department; Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the party Central Committee and Minister of Education; Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; many leading comrades representing various public organs, mass organization, and military units; and the general directors and editor in chief of various news agencies and press organs of the central government in Hanoi.

Also present at the ceremony were the directors and deputy directors of various physical education and sports offices throughout the country and those cadres, gymnasts, and instructors who have made great contributions to the physical education and sport sector.

On behalf of the physical education and sports sector, Comrade (Ta Quang Tien), general director, read a report describing the growth and development of the sector over the past 40 years. He pointed out: Over the past 40 years, our country's physical education and sports sector has developed along the socialist path. A widespread and uniform popular physical education and sports movement is being initiated in the entire country. Many progressive units and progressive physical education and sports models have emerged. Many young gymnasts have been discovered and trained. They have scored many achievements and set new gymnastic and sports cadres from the grass roots up to the central level has been consolidated and trained ideologically and professionally. More and more physical education and sports projects catering to training and competition have been built with higher and higher quality.

All the physical education and sport activities, successful or unsuccessful, scored over the past 40 years have served as valuable lessons of experience for the entire sector in its bid to develop physical education and sports activities more steadfastly in the years to come so as to benefit our people and country.

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BRIEFS

PARTY COMMITTEE CONFERENCE REPORTED--The party committee of Cao Bang Province recently held a conference to thoroughly study and gain an understanding of the party Central Committee's ninth plenum resolution. The conferees assert that the central task of the party organization for the immediate future is to focus on planting the 5th-month spring rice and growing grain crops and industrial plants for export on all planned areas on schedule in order to attain the 1986 goal of 175,000 metric tons of grain--an increase of 20,000 tons over 1985--7,000 tons of soybean, and 2,500 tons of tobacco. The conferees set forth specific measures, including the reational placement of leading cadres in various districts, towns, and targeted areas of various sectors in order to implement the spirit of the ninth plenum resolution. The economic sectors and committees at provincial level should devise a plan to assign most of the good technical cadres and experienced management cadres to primary production installations for the purpose of providing guidance in order to bring about great improvements in the economic and social domains this year. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Veitnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jan 86 BK] /12913

SCIENTIFIC BODY SET UP--The Council of Ministers recently issued a decree on establishing a Center for the Application of Scientific and Technological Advances affiliated to the State Science and Technology Commission. The Center for the Application of Scientific and Technological Advances will work with organizations of the State Science and Technology Commission in selecting and proposing scientific and technological advances to suitable industrial establishments for applying to production and the workers' life. The center will also organize the application of scientific and technological advances under various forms of technical contracts between the center and localities or grassroots units, especially those scientific and technological advances which have been proven as producing fine economic results. It will help localities and production establishments select and apply various scientific and technological advances at their requests. It will participate in formulating regulations and policies aimed at accelerating the application of scientific and technological advances, take part in providing information and organizing exhibitions on scientific and technological advances, and carry out other scientific and technological services. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Serrvice in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 25 Jan 86 BK] /12913

HOANG TUNG ADDRESSES SYMPOSIUM--Hanoi VNA 23 Jan--A symposium on "President Ho Chi Minh and Revolutionary Virtues" was opened here yesterday under the joint sponsorship of the Ho Chi Minh Museum, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School and the Vietnam Commission for Social Sciences. The participants included leading officials of the above institutions and representatives of 28 other institutions and mass organizations in the country. Addressing the participants, Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee said the most outstanding virtue of President Ho is his absolute loyalty to the cause of national liberation and to the communist ideal. President Ho will forever remain a bright example of the sense of organization and discipline, of strong attachment to the masses and of complete devotion to the public interests, he added. The many papers and reports at this two-day symposium are expected to shed more light on President Ho Chi Minh's great contributions to Marxist-Leninist ethical principals. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 23 Jan 86 OW]

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THAI BINH PROVINCE SETS 1986 ECONOMIC GOALS

BK230545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] At an enlarged conference held with the participation of key cadres from various sectors in the province, the party committee of Thai Binh set forth some major goals and orientations to be realized in 1986. These consist of investing in the development of agriculture and local industry, continuing to step up the distribution and circulation of goods, and improving the mechanism of management and the organization of and guidance for the implementation of tasks.

In 1985, despite many difficulties resulting from natural calamities, shortages of supplies, and price fluctuations, Thai Binh recorded an annual rice yield of more than 70 quintals per hectare and the highest ever gross grain output. The province has had bumper crops for 5 consecutive years and recorded an average annual yield of more than 66 quintals per hectare, with some districts scoring over 8 metric tons per hectare. This has made the local people's livelihood fairly stable.

In 1986, Thai Binh will strive to achieve 75 quintals per hectare and a gross grain output of 586,000 metric tons in paddy equivalent, and from 23,000-24,000 metric tons of pork on the hoof. The province will continue to expand the area put under industrial crops for export in an effort to realize 15-16 million rubles/dollars [as heard], and vigorously exploit the 4 sources of capabilities to promote industry and small industry and handicrafts in an endeavor to realize over 1 million dong worth of products.

The province will strive to reduce the natural population growth rate to under 1.5 percent.

Concerning distribution and circulation, Thai Binh Province will plan production activities in such a way as to ensure state control over commodities. The province will concentrate efforts on improving the mechanism of management at all levels and in all sectors, especially in industrial establishments; broaden the initiative and self-responsibility of enterprise directors and state-run and collectivized economic units; realize planning from the grass roots up; and enhance the quality and efficiency of guidance of and supervision over planning activities.

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CSO: 4209/266

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HANOI RESETTLEMENT--In 1985, Hanoi sent 1,685 families, comprising more than 7,500 people and some 3,500 laborers, to build new economic zones in its suburban areas and other provinces. In 1986, according to plan, Hanoi will resettle another 3,200 families, which include 16,000 people and 6,400 laborers. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jan 86 BK]

LAI CHAU ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--Lai Chau Province has determined that in 1986, along with ensuring security in the border areas, it will continue developing agricultural production, local industry, small industry and handicrafts, and afforestation. The province's production targets for 1986 include 150,000 metric tons of grain, 150,000 hogs, 16,000 head of buffaloes and cattle, and 11,700 hectares of industrial crops. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jan 86 BK]

VINH PHU ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--In 1986, Vinh Phu Province will continue stepping up the production of consumer and industrial goods in support of agricultural and forestry development. The province will also strive to produce 400,000-410,000 metric tons of grain and attain an export value of 9 million rubles/dollars. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jan 86 BK]

HA SON BINH LABOR REDISTRIBUTION--In 1985, the labor redistribution sector of Ha Son Binh Province motivated the entire sector to actively and urgently prepare the terrain, capital, and food needed for sending people to build new economic zones in and outside the province. As of 30 December 1985, Ha Son Binh had sent 4,040 families composed of nearly 18,500 people including almost 9,500 laborers to build new economic zones, thereby fulfilling the planned norms by 275 percent in terms of people and 347 percent in terms of laborers. Among the people sent out were nearly 200 party members, medical workers, and teachers. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jan 85 BK]

SMALL COOPERATIVES, PRODUCTION TEAMS--Hanoi 18 Jan--Ho Chi Minh City has now 600 cooperatives and 3,177 production teams embracing 77.2 percent of the city's small industrial and handicraft work force. These cooperatives and teams have employed tens of thousands of work hands, mostly in the establishments specializing in making export articles. The socialist transformation of small industrial and handicraft production in the city has basically been completed. Last year, the collective sector played a key role in implementing the production plan of the small industrial and handicraft branch. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 18 Jan 86 OW]

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NGHE TINH PROVINCE REPORTS 1985 AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Van Lich: "Striving To Complete State 1985 Plan, Nghe Tinh 1985 Agricultural Production Successful in Many Aspects"]

[Text] According to present estimates, Nghe Tinh Province will attain a total grain output for 1985 of 830,000 tons, an increase of 40,000 tons over 1984, 20,000 tons over planned levels, 230,000 tons over 1980, and the highest level ever attained.

Besides favorable weather factors, agricultural production during 1985 marked an extremely important step forward on the climb to self-resolution of the grain problem and the gradual introduction of Nghe Tinh agriculture to total development.

Selecting the First Strike

Prior to the eighties, Nghe Tinh was saddled with difficulties. Agricultural production in general and the production of grain in particular were in an unstable and unsettled situation. Yields of the various crop varieties were all low. Annual grain output was only about 600,000 tons. Due to the shortage of grain, indecision in production aspects was unavoidable, industrial crop varieties continued to decline, stock raising did not develop, and the lives of the people encountered difficulty.

Since 1981, along with the stimulative effect of the mechanism of final product contracting to the laborer, Nghe Tinh has unceasingly improved leadership and supervision and concentrated every effort on agricultural development.

The province is large with much land area, diversified soil and extreme richness in crop varieties. If it is possible to say that our northern provinces have this crop variety, it may be stated that Nghe Tinh has that one. However, the yields of all crops are low and not one has a large commodity product. The rice crop alone has an annual cultivated area of up to 300,000 hectares but yields are extremely low. The winter-spring crop did not exceed 22 quintals per hectare and the tenth-month crop was only 15 or 16 quintals per hectare.

The province has clearly defined the agricultural production development course as total development with a center of importance the successful resolution of the grain issue. However, solution of the grain issue by any method is still a

difficult problem. Not a few people pose the problem of solving the grain issue in Nghe Tinh as the need to travel the subsidiary food crop road. That is correct. However, the problem here is the relationship between grain subsidiary food crops and the rice crop. It has also been a long time in which the cooperatives have produced grain at any price by abandoning industrial crops to raise subsidiary crops with still no solution of the problem. During that time, 300,000 hectares of rice with 70 percent of the irrigated area continued to produce excessively low yields due to a lack of investment in intensive cultivation and backward conditions in the farming system.

From this reality, the province chose the first strike as concentration on the rice crop, considering it an exploitable capability for achieving swift effectiveness.

Following this course, the province guided the sectors, especially the agriculture sector, in striving to supervise and invest in the rice crop.

In the rice crop, the province invested in intensive cultivation of the winter-spring crop, the season with the most favorable weather conditions, to ensure success. Two-thirds of the materials and fertilizer have been invested by the province in this crop.

Investment for the various areas differed with concentration on investment in the areas of intensive cultivation with irrigation initiative in order to create a commodity product.

The districts and cooperatives followed this course to develop dynamism, and gave additional concern to sources of materials for investment in the intensive cultivation of rice.

Changing Tenth-Month Crop Structure, Limiting Damage Caused by Natural Disaster

During the past 5 years, substantive changes have been made in the intensive cultivation efforts of the province. This is an important first step of determinedly assaulting the fortresses of prolonged delay and difficulty during the past many years.

First of all are the changes in the rapid application of technical advances to production, the most outstanding being in the propagation work. The rice variety situation in the cooperatives for the past several years has been generally one of mixed, poor and degenerate varieties. Many cooperatives were still sowing and transplanting old local varieties with low yields even in good fields with full irrigation initiative. Conversely, some cooperatives were arbitrarily introducing new varieties, one cooperative alone with up to 30 different crop varieties.

The provincial agricultural sector, from the results of tests conducted by experimental stations and farms and the summarization of production practice, defined a variety structure consistent with each region and each production season.

The varieties defined and introduced to main-crop production are all of high-yield potential such as Nong Nghiep 8, 1820 and Spring 2 for the winter-spring crop; CN 2 and MTL 32 for the summer-fall crop; and CR203 and 75-10 for the tenth-month crop.

Seed quality has also totally changed. The province has established a system of four-level seed propagation and selection from the province to the cooperative. Thanks to this seed system, the cooperatives all have sufficient second and third level good quality seed for main-crop work through the production seasons.

Advances in farming technology such as scheduling, irrigation, fertilization and the prevention and control of insects and disease have been achieved in a synchronized manner and precisely in accordance with technical regulations. In all three rice crops, winter-spring, summer-fall and tenth-month, production scheduling has been strictly supervised in order to regulate rice heading at the most suitable time.

Along with advancement in technology and intensive cultivation, Nghe Tinh has also emphasized reorganization of production and rearrangement of the tenth-month crop and plant structure, creating new conditions and new working procedures to exploit potential capabilities and favorable conditions for the province and avoiding the natural calamities of storms and floods. Actually, the technical advances in intensive cultivation have had an effect of strong change in the winter-spring production while the tenth-month crop production remains in an unsettled and unstable condition. Crop varieties used in the tenth-month crop are still of a broad nature because material sources are still scarce and on the other hand due to the psychology of thousands of generations of farmers not wanting to invest in this crop due to the unsettled and unstable condition of the production season.

The summer-fall production season with short-term varieties such as MTL32 and CN2 has received strict scheduling supervision with sowing and transplanting before 20 June and harvest before the monsoon season (prior to 15 September), ensuring a season of sure production and high yields.

When 15,000 hectares of marshy fields, inundated annually and previously used for long-term rice and considered "a gamble" with the sky, were shifted to summer-fall production, they also produced a bumper crop with high yields.

Shifting tenth-month crop fields with irrigation initiative to summer-fall production also resulted in higher yields, and simultaneously greater dependability because storm damage to the crop during the heading period was avoided.

There have now been four successful production crops since the beginning of the summer-fall crop area expansion. Average summer-fall crop yields have been 5 to 7 quintals per hectare more than the tenth-month crops. During this 1985 summer-fall crop, the entire province sowed and transplanted 38,000 hectares of rice and achieved an average yield of 23 quintals per hectare. Along with the rice crop, grain subsidiary food crops such as corn and sweet potatoes and various export industrial crops and summer-fall beans have also developed. The

hilly and mountainous regions, developing summer peanut raising on hills, have planted 2,300 to 2,500 hectares during each crop. Various varieties of grain subsidiary food crops such as millet, beans, etc. have strongly developed in the lowland, coastal and river areas.

The great significance of shifting to a summer-fall production crop is not only in shifting from unsettled and unstable production to strong intensive cultivation but also in further expanding fall-winter production to increase sources of grain and livestock feed and to effectively improve the soil. Because the previous harvest of the tenth-month rice delayed the time for working on the winter crop until the period of reduced light, winter crop production was ineffective. Now, after the harvest of the summer-fall crop, the land has 4 months before spring crop work and therefore, has favorable conditions for working the fall-winter subsidiary food crops. During this fall-winter season, the provincial plan is to work 50,000 hectares of subsidiary food and vegetable crops. If this area is achieved, the increase in grain output will be fairly large.

The structure of crops raised in each production season has also been rearranged with the purpose of effective exploitation of land area unit. In the subsidiary food crop and high-field areas where previously grain production was pursued in the raising of subsidiary food crops or rice, the cooperatives have now shifted to peanut raising to increase export goods sources. Thanks to this, the peanut area during the past few years has increased each year.

Enthusiastic Results, Still Great Potential

This important step forward in Nghe Tinh has been a rapid increase in grain output. Grain output during 1980 only achieved slightly more than 600,000 tons. During 1981, output reached more than 700,000 tons and in 1984 rose to 798,000 tons. From a situation in which the central government had to provide more than 100,000 tons of grain annually, the province has become basically self-sufficient in grain requirements.

Solution of the grain problem is a premise and a springboard creating conditions for total development of the province's agricultural production. Peanuts are a traditional crop and an export strength of the province but due to the grain shortage, a long period of continuous decline in the peanut crop took place. During some years, the peanut crop dropped to only 10,000 hectares. During the past 3 years, the peanut crop has continually developed, both in area and in output. During 1985, the peanut area rose to 23,000 hectares and an output of 28,000 tons was achieved. Peanuts are the primary source of export goods, comprising 60 to 70 percent of the export value of the province. Various other kinds of export crops such as millet, peppers and sesame and various varieties of beans have also increased at a high rate.

Due to the increased grain output and the effect of new policies, the buffalo, cattle and hog herds have increased at a fairly rapid rate. The hog herd increased from a little more than 600,000 head in 1980 to 830,000 head this year. The buffalo and cattle herd has risen from 400,000 to 530,000 head.

With developed production, the lives of the people, the cadres and the armed forces in the province have further improved. The contribution level to the

state has steadily increased. The level of grain collected for the state rose from 70,500 tons in 1980 to 170,000 tons during 1984. This year, 110,000 tons from the winter-spring crop were delivered to state granaries and efforts are being made to achieve a level of 80,000 tons during the summer-fall and tenth-month crops.

Although the grain output of the province during the past few years has rapidly increased, the capabilities of the province for increasing grain output are actually still extremely great.

Present rice yields and especially those of the tenth-month crop are still extremely low, only 17 quintals per hectare. Capabilities for increasing yields are still great.

Summer-fall crop production has been affirmed but the area is still small, the investment in intensive cultivation is inadequate, and the crop has still not been introduced to planning as a primary production crop. If the province increases the area of summer-fall rice to from 70,000 to 80,000 hectares and has a high degree of investment in intensive cultivation to increase yields to from 5 to 7 quintals per hectare, an increase of 20,000 or 30,000 tons of paddy is possible. At the present time, not a few individuals are still anxious about introducing the summer-fall crop to a large area because of difficulties in the critical schedule, tense labor situation, shortages of materials, electricity, etc. Surely when the central government and the province introduce the summer-fall crop to planning and reach a balance of sufficient electricity, materials and fertilizer, other obstacles and difficulties can be resolved. In reality, many cooperatives at the present time have shifted their entire tenth-month crop area to summer-fall production.

The fall-winter season has opened a new direction for subsidiary food crop development but has not yet received the proper level of concern from all levels. Production effectiveness of the fall-winter crop is still low.

Rapid and strong development of agricultural production still demands effects from other industrial and economic sectors. The industrial production sector of the province presently still has been weaknesses and has still not been reorganized. The economic strengths of the highlands and coastal areas have not been exploited or developed to create a total and mutually developing economic structure.

A large province with many potential capabilities and strengths, illuminated by Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee, Nghe Tinh surely will rise to make new and higher achievements.

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CSO: 4209/245

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN MID-JANUARY REVIEWED

BK220541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] In the recent past, thanks to favorable weather conditions, various localities in the country stepped up the pace of soil preparations and the transplanting of 5th-month spring rice. As of mid-January, the country as a whole had plowed nearly 1,421,000 hectares of rice field -- an increase of nearly 12 percent -- and had planted nearly 774,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice, an increase of nearly 11 percent compared with the same period last year.

Meanwhile, in the northern provinces, all the areas to be planted with the early spring rice or the main spring rice crop have been plowed and aerated. Many provinces in the Bac Bo Delta have had 90-95 percent of the land areas aerated. Many patches of early 5th-month spring rice seedlings have been sown on schedule and are developing favorably. The northern provinces have begun aerating their croplands in preparation for planting early spring rice.

Due to the shortage of electricity supply to agriculture, many localities have rationalized the use of electricity with the priority given to the use of electricity for support of oil aeration and have striven to overcome the phenomenon of using those volumes of electricity designed to serve agriculture for other purposes.

Many localities have also handled pumping operations accurately without allowing any leaks or waste of water to occur. Priority has been given to bringing water to those rice areas which have long been transplanted.

In an attempt to attain high output in this year's 5th-month crop production, Hai Hung Province, while waiting for fertilizer supply, has stepped up the multiplication of duckweed, trying to obtain enough duckweed to spread evenly over 50 percent of the winter-spring rice area, or a 12-percent increase over the year in which the province recorded its largest duckweed area.

All the northern provinces have devised plans to make accurate quantitative and qualitative check of rice seedlings, to balance these rice seedlings against the areas of land available, and to sow fewer late 5th-month spring rice seedlings. They are making every effort to prevent the shortage of rice seedlings and to ensure the planting of 50 percent of the 5th-month spring rice area before the lunar new year.

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CSO: 4209/266

PRESENT PRICE POLICIES DEPLETE LIVESTOCK HERD

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 85 p 2

['Readers' Letters' column: "Prices and Present Livestock Herd Development Situation"]

[Text] Many readers in the midlands have reflected the difficulties of prices and those related to maintaining and developing the livestock herd at the present time. Because of low crop yields this year, there is a rapid decline in the number of hogs and domestic fowl. Each village is butchering a monthly average of 120 hogs. Pork prices have risen to 28 to 30 dong per kilogram but in some localities, the price of pork is only 13 dong per kilogram (on the hoof). Meanwhile, the price of paddy and rice has increased fairly rapidly to an averge of 7 to 7.5 dong per kilogram.

Rural families do not dare to raise hogs for a protracted period because they must sell early to compensate for the cheap prices. Consequently, the markets have large amounts of pork to sell and the hog herd declines in a fairly rapid manner.

Along with free market butchering and sales, units and agencies are also competing with the local areas in purchasing fairly large amounts of pork because of the low prices. The number of hogs raised in the collective areas has also rapidly declined because they must be sent to market early due to insufficient feed. Some stock raising farms have only 30 percent of the hogs they had during the first two quarters of the year.

Stock raising in the "contract" form has also begun to show a downward trend because the state cannot provide a uniform source of feed. Conversely, the buffalo and cattle herd has rapidly increased because prices are fairly high. The present average price of a calf is 2,000 dong. In order to have draft power for production, the farmer is forced to have buffoloes and cattle to ensure output when accepting the field contracts of agricultural cooperatives. Clearly, a price policy, if consistent, would stimulate production and vice versa. Bilateral coordination between the state and the farmer in setting prices and contracts to stimulate stock raising and farming at the present time needs a method of solution. If the livestock herds are not regularly maintained, periods of surpluses and shortages will occur, causing difficulties for consumers, especially the armed forces.

Chi Hieu

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CSO: 4209/245

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AN GIANG FOOD PRODUCTION--Hanoi VNA 18 Jan--The Mekong River Delta Province of An Giang, a major rice producer in the region, last year produced 940,000 tons of food, including 10,000 tons of maize, averaging 550 kilos per capita a year, the peak figure in the past ten years. The success was resulted from the increased application of intensive farming and crop multiplication and expansion of high-yield rice area. Last year, the provinces supplied more mechanical pumps to areas of crop multiplication, built hundreds of small-sized irrigation canals to water high-yield rice areas and stepped up the plant protection work. As a result, the rice acreage was up by 25 percent, and the rice output by 27.4 percent compared with 1984. Thanks to the development of agricultural collectivization, 570 percent of the province's agricultural cooperatives have obtained their average rice yield of from 8 to 10 tons, up by almost three tons over 1984. In particular, in the summer-autumn crop, the additional rice crop in the rainy season, the local peasants planted 12,000 hectares of early rice to complete the harvest before the monsoon season. Besides rice production, the collective peasants have expanded cultivated areas, and intensively planted subsidiary food crops for export including green beans, soya beans and maize. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 18 Jan 86 OW]

DAC LAC COFFEE PLANTING--Over the past 5 years the Vietnam-GDR coffee complex in the central highlands province of Dac Lac has put 3,460 additional hectares under coffee of which 1,260 hectares were in 1985 alone, a fourfold increase over 1981. In the same period the complex has purveyed to the state 1,235 tons of coffee seed, up by 12 percent over the 1981-85 quota. In 1985 alone the volume of coffee seed purveyed to the state was 407 tons, trebling the figures of 1981. The complex plans to plant another 5,000 hectares in 1987 which are predicted to produce 3,000 tons of coffee seed each year for export. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jan 86 BK]

CUU LONG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Cuu Long Province has completed the cultivation of 47,200 hectares of the 1985-86 winter-spring rice crop, exceeding the planned norm by 2,500 hectares. At present, the winter-spring rice plants are growing and need fertilizer, but the amount of fertilizer provided by the upper echelon fell short of the demand. Cuu Long is making every effort to obtain more fertilizer by itself to tend to the rice plants in time and to achieve high yields and output. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Jan 86 BK]

KIEN GIANG AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION--Kien Giang Province has to date built more than 3,500 production collectives and 8 agricultural cooperatives, collectivizing 83.5# percent of peasant families and 79 percent of the cultivated area. The collective production units have excavated 5 million cubic meters of earth to build level-one and level-two canals. They have also improved the soil of 37,000 hectares of rice fields. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 Jan 86 BK]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--On 22 January the Council of Ministers chairman sent a message to the cadres and people of Thuan Hai and Dac Lac Provinces commending them for their fulfillment of the grain obligation plan norms. The message urged these two provinces to strive to accelerate the rice and subsidiary food crops production in 1986, especially the production and processing of subsidiary food crops to help overcome difficulty in the grain problem. To date, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Hanoi, Haiphong, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, and Quang Ninh have fulfilled or overfulfilled the 10th-month rice obligation plan norms for 1985. The Council of Ministers chairman has also sent a message to cadres and people of these provinces commending them for their efforts in fulfilling the grain obligation plan norms. The message urged cadres and people of the various provinces and cities to strictly practice thrift in order to save more grain for selling to the state and for helping compatriots in areas affected by natural disaster, while protecting and caring for the winter crops and accelerating the 5th- month rice production, thereby contributing to overcoming difficulty in the current grain problem. [Text] [Hanoi Deomestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Jan 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/267

BRIEFS

QUANG NINH POWER STATION--Hanoi VNA 22 Jan--A 400-kw hydro-electric power station is being built in Tien Yen District, Quang Ninh Province, northeast of Hanoi. This 2.6 million-dong (Vietnamese currency) project is the biggest of its kind in the province jointly funded by the state and local people. When completed, the station will supply enough water for 250 hectares of rice fields in Tien Land and Yen Than villages. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 22 Jan 86 OW]

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CSO: 4200/585

BRIEFS

VIETNAM AIRLINES BUREAU OPENED--Hanoi VNA 21 Jan--A bureau of the Vietnam Airlines was inaugurated yesterday in Phnom Penh, capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in implementation of an air transport agreement between the two countries. The inaugural ceremony was attended by, on the Kampuchean side, Thong Khon, alternate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and mayor of Phnom Penh; Phan Nguon, head of the Kampuchean Department of Civil Aviation, and on the Vietnamese side, Tran Manh, general director of the Vietnam General Department of Civil Aviation. The Vietnam Airlines bureau in Phnom Penh is headed by Le Xuan Ngai. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 21 Jan 86 BK]

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CSO: 4200/585

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to that individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Quy An [LEE QUYS AN]

Deputy Director of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 2-3 December 1985 he headed a delegation to a meeting in Hanoi to talk with a Soviet delegation on the Vietnam-Soviet cooperation in science and technology for the years 1986-90. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Dec 85 p 1)

Phan Văn Anh [PHAN VAWN ANH], *Lieutenant Colonel

Head of the 75th Enterprise of the Rear Services General Department; he was mentioned in an article about his unit in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Dec 85 p 3)

Lê Quang Bình [LEE QUANG BINHF], *Colonel

Commander of the Dong Bang Gp; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Dec 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; former head of the State Inspection Commission; on 23 November 1985 he attended a ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the State Inspection Commission in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Hoàng Cao [HOANGF CAO], Colonel

His name was mentioned in an article about the 675th Artillery Unit in the 1950's in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Trần Văn Cẩn [TRAANF VAWN CAANF]

Chairman of the Vietnam Graphic Artists Association; on 16 November 1985 he was present to inaugurate the National Arts Exhibition held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Nov 85 p 4)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

Minister in Charge of Culture Affairs in the Office of the Council of Ministers; on 16 November 1985 he attended the opening ceremony of the National Arts Exhibition in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Nov 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Dinh Chân [NGUYEENX DINHF CHAANX], Colonel

SRV Military Attache to Laos; on 29 November 1985 he attended an award ceremony in Vientiane marking the 10th National Day of the LPDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Thích Minh Châu [THICHS MINH CHAAU]

Deputy Head and Secretary General of the Vietnam Buddhist Church; on 13 November 1985 he spoke at conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Ta Quang Chiến [TAAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

Chairman of the Vietnam Olympic Committee; on 14 November 1985 he was present at a reception to welcome representatives of other socialist countries attending the 34th Physical Education and Sports Conference held in Vietnam. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Chuẩn [NGUYEENX VAWN CHUAANR]

Deputy Director of the Central Bank; on 27 November 1985 he attended an award ceremony for the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Lê Thành Công [LEE THANHF COONG]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 24 November 1985 he attended a cultural activity to commemorate the 10th anniversary of independence of the LPDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Nov 85 p 4)

Phạm Như Cương [PHAMJ NHUW CUWOWNG]

Chief of the Social Science Commission; on 19-20 November 1985 he attended a conference on the preliminary review of women projects in the past year. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Nov 85 p 4)

Đương Hồng Đạt [DUWOWNGF HOONGF ZAATJ]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; his article "Orientations Scientific and Technical Researches in Service of Agriculture Development in the Immediate Future" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP Oct-Nov 85 pp 448-451)

Nguyễn Đình Doãn [NGUYEENX DINHF ZOANX]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; recently he attended a conference on Hanoi-Bac Thai-Cao Bang transportation line. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 12 Dec 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Viết Dũng [NGUYEENX VIEETJ ZUNGX]

Chief of Cabinet of the National Assembly and the Council of State; on 27 November 1985 he attended an award ceremony for the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Trần Đông [TRAANF DOONG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Minister of Interior; on 30 November 1985 he attended an award ceremony at his ministry marking the 40th anniversary of the Public Security Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Uông Công Đức [UOONG COONG DUWCS], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Lien Phuong Village, Thuong Tin District, Ha Son Binh Province; Cadre of the 11th Corp [Binh Doan]; member of the CPV Committee; he died on 19 November 1985 following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Nov 85 p 4)

Văn Giang [VAWN GIANG], Major General

His name was mentioned in an article about the 675th Artillery Unit in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Hồng Hà [HOONGF HAF]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; Editor in Chief of the newspaper NHAN DAN; on 30 November 1985 he attended an award ceremony at the Ministry of Interior to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Public Security Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Song Hào [SONG HAOF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; minister of the war invalids and social welfare; on 26 November-4 December 1985 he welcomed a visiting delegation from the GDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Dec 85 p 4)

Vũ Thị Hồng [VUX THIJ HOONGF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; vice chairwoman of the Control Commission of the CPV Central Committee; on 4 December 1985 she attended an award ceremony for a member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee visiting Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Sáu Kiến [SAUS KIEENS]

*Secretary of the CPV Provincial Committee, Long An Province; he was mentioned in an article about his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Nov 85 p 3)

Vũ Ngọc Linh [VUX NGOCJ LINH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; secretary of the CPV Provincial Committee, Bac Thai Province; on 20 November 1985 he was present to welcome General Secretary Le Duan to his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Đào Xuân Miễn [DAOF XUAAN MIEENX]

Vice Minister of Justice; on 11 November 1985 he and his delegation returned to Vietnam after a week of visit to the PRK. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Nov 85 p 4)

Hoàng Trường Minh [HOANGF TRUWOWNGF MINH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; on 30 November 1985 he attended a meeting to mark the 10th National Day of the LPDR held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Mai Nhân [MAI NHAAN] alias Mai Văn Thới [MAI VAWN THOWIF], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1923 at Yen Khang Village, Y Yen District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; former head of the Quarters Department, Rear Services General Department; member of the CPV Committee; he died on 21 November 1985 following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Nov 85 p 4)

Hoàng Đức Nghi [HOANG DUWCS NGHI]

Minister of Supply; on 9-14 November 1985 he met with a visiting delegation from the Laos' Ministry of Supply to exchange views and discuss cooperation between the two countries. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Nov 85 p 1)

Cam Ngoan [CAAMF NGOAN]

Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 30 November 1985 he attended a meeting to mark the 10th National Day of the LPDR held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Đỗ Xuân Oanh [DOOX XUAAN OANH]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 6 December 1985 he attended an award ceremony for the vice chairman of the British-Vietnam Friendship Association in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Dec 85 p 4)

Vũ Oanh [VUX OANH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chief of the Central Committee Agriculture Department; on 5 December 1985 he was present at a reception for a visiting GDR delegation in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Đoàn Phương [DOANF PHUWOWNG]

Vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 6 December 1985 he attended the 26th International Conference held in Hanoi for the founding leaders of CEMA. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Dec 85 p 1)

Hoàng Phương [HOANGF PHUWOWNG], Lieutenant General

First Commander of the 675th Artillery Unit in the 1950's. His name was mentioned in an article about his unit in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Đức Sâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS SAAM], *Lieutenant Colonel

Language professor at the Military Language Institute; recently he was cited for his preparation of teaching material in Chinese Literature. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Đặng Đức Song [DAWNGJ DUWCS SONG], *Colonel

Commander of the X.1 Signal Factory, Ministry of National Defense; his name was mentioned in an article about his unit in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Nov 85 p 2)

Đỗ Văn Tài [DOOX VAWN TAIF]

Deputy head of the Central Committee International Department; on 6 December 1985 he accompanied a visiting delegation from the GDR to Ho Chi Minh City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Bùi Văn Tám [BUIF VAWN TAMS], *Colonel

Faculty member of the 103d Military Hospital, Military Medical Institute; he was cited as the best doctor and professor at his hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Nov 85 p 1)

Bùi Quang Tao [BUIF QUANG TAOJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; head of the State Inspection Commission; on 23 November 1985 he spoke at a ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of his commission. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Trinh Ngoc Thái [TRINHJ NGOCJ THAIS]

Vice chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 15 November 1985 he was present at a reception to welcome a visiting Soviet delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Nov 85 p 1)

Lê Ngọc Thành [LEE NGOCJ THANHF]

*SRV Ambassador to Albania; on 27 November 1985 he presented his credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the Albanian National Assembly in Tirana. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Dec 85 p 4)

Lê Việt Thắng [LEE VIEETJ THAWNGS]

Secretary of the CPV Provincial Committee, An Giang Province; his article "Early Completion of Cho Moi District Cooperativization" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Nov 85 p 3)
[Note: Thang was previously recorded as Le Văn Nhung [LEE VAWN NHUNG]]

Tư Thân [TUW THAAN]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Long An Province; he was mentioned in an article about his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Nov 85 p 3)
[Note: Than was previously recorded as Huỳnh Văn Mến [HUYNHF VAWN MEENS] alias

Đặng Thí [DAWNGJ THIS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; chairman of the Vietman-Laos and the Vietna Kampuchea Commission for Economic and Culture Cooperation; on 2 December 1985 he attended a meeting in Vientiane, Laos on the occasion of Laos' 10th anniversary of National Day. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Đinh Trong Thoan [DINH TRONGJ THOAN], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1927 at Nam Tan Village, Nam Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; member of the CPV Committee; cadre of the Military Medical Department, Rear Service General Department; he died on 24 November 1985 following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Nov 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

General Secretary of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; on 30 November 1985 he attended a meeting to mark the 10th National Day of the LPDI held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Kim Trọng [NGUYEENX KIM TRONGJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of the 7th AAA Unit of the Dong Bang Group; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Dec 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Tu [NGUYEENX TU]

Vice minister of Foreign Trade; on 25 November 1985 he signed trade agreements with a Hungarian delegation in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Nov 85 p 4)

Phan Tường [PHAN TUWOWNG]

Director of Tan Son Nhat Airport; recently he was cited for his cooperation in establishing flights between Manila and Tan Son Nhat. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Nov 85 p 4)

Đặng Hồi Xuân [DAWNGJ HOOIF XUAAN]

Chairman of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association; on 27 November 1985 he attended an award ceremony for the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Nov 85 pp 1, 4)

Đậu Ngọc Xuân [DAAUJ NGOCJ XUAAN]

Deputy Chief of the State Planning Commission; on 22 November 1985 he was present to welcome a visiting Indian delegation to Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Nov 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân [NGUYEENX XUAAN]

SRV Ambassador to the LPDR; on 29 November 1985 he attended an award ceremony in Vientiane marking the 10th National Day of Laos. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Xuyên [NGUYEENX VAWN XUYEEN], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of the Play Me Regiment, Dac To Group; his name was mentioned in an article about his unit in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Nov 85 p 2)

An Học Uyên [AN HOCJ UYEEN], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1923 at Ninh Tien Village, Hoa Lu District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; member of the CPV Committee; cadre of the Rear Service School; he died on 24 November 1985 following an illness. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Nov 85 p 4)

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